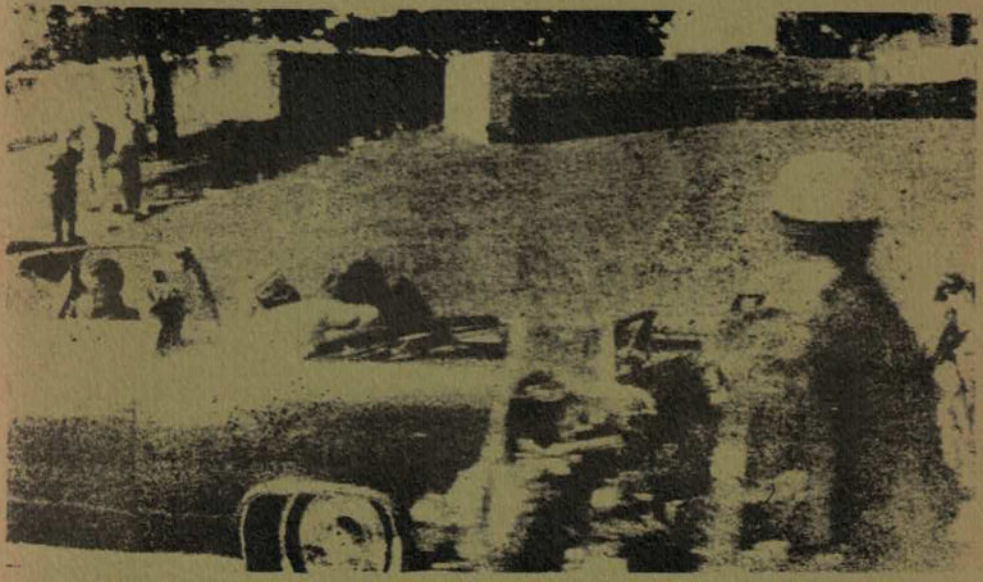
$ 1.00

The assassination of John F Kennedy

A NEW REVIEW

by Ian MacFarlane



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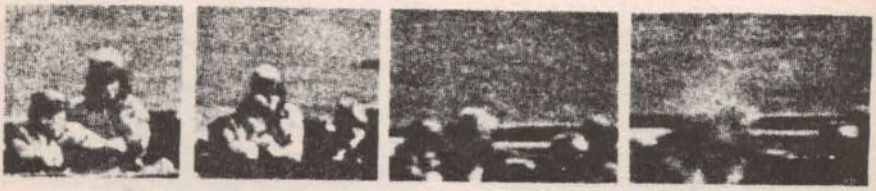

For people throughout the world, the events in Dallas in late November 1963 were beyond reason, numbing, and yet somehow remote. Suddenly the American Dream had degenerated once more into a saga of hot lead, hatred and horror. Dead was a fresh, young world leader, a Dallas policeman and a communist "punk with a mail-order rifle" . . . and then, if critics and independent researchers are to be believed, the greatest cover-up of all began.

"If I had a circulation of 100,000 I would be dead," Penn Jones Jr, the plucky editor of the Midlothian (Texas) Mirror, wrote me recently. Like scores of writers, Jones has chronicled the assassination and its aftermath in three books and dozens of editorials. For his trouble, his offices have been firebombed, and his life threatened. He despairs now that the truth will be accepted. "I am alive because I only have 1300 circulation. What does it matter what I say. I know I look as ridiculous as Don Quixote, but it lets me sleep at night," he wrote.

Harold Weisberg, a 61-year-old Marylander, is perhaps the most prolific researcher and writer about the murder of the President. Forced to publish three books privately before publishers found the courage to print his findings, he has sued the U.S. Government (with some success) for access to still classified documents that could, even yet, fully explain the riddle of Dallas.

This slim volume is dedicated to Penn and Harold, and to all the journalists and authors who dared to seek the truth when the "truth" was already known. The provocative and startling discoveries they have made challenge almost every detail that "convicted" Oswald 11 years ago, and cast the most serious doubts on the honesty of the official investigation into the circumstances of President Kennedy's death . . .

For Philip Hopley, One of the first, and now one of the Last. Hang on to this 'proof copy'. with kind regards Ian Macfarlane

IAN MACFARLANE

PUBLISHED IN MELBOURNE • AUSTRALIA • 1974

Printed by PACEPRINT

ISBN 0 909082 00 6

THE KENNEDY YEARS

A BACKWARDS GLANCE AT THE RECORD

"I'll be remembered now as the man who posed for Gentlemen's Quarterly," President Kennedy exploded angrily when he saw himself on the front cover of the fashion magazine. He had been unaware, when the photo was taken weeks before, that it had been for that magazine.

Sadly, he was nearly right. As memories of the man recede, only the trivia survives – for, as historians are beginning to point out, Kennedy accomplished little of what his soaring rhetoric had promised.

He was a master of brinkmanship. The Bay of Pigs fiasco, the Cuban missile crisis, Berlin, and adventures in counter-insurgency in S.E. Asia, all went to prove that the Cold War could be safely rekindled, provided that sufficient glamor could be lent to military risks. During the sleepy Eisenhower era, Americans were taught that a nuclear showdown was unthinkable – yet Kennedy's charisma made intelligent men praise him for doing precisely that.

Kennedy was also warmly human, intelligent and concerned about the plight of the nation's underdogs – the negroes and other racial minorities, the mentally handicapped and the under-privileged. Concern, however, was not enough, and his civil rights legislation proved to be watered-down and ineffectual.

His accomplishments are well-known. The hot line, the nuclear test ban treaty, the peace corps (actually Hubert Humphrey's idea), the alliance for progress and the trade expansion act; these were the small legacy of the Kennedy Years. Ironically, many of his programmes were passed by Congress only following the national shock of the assassination.

Elected to the Presidency by a margin of only 0.1 per cent, Kennedy had become the country's youngest President – and the first Roman Catholic. Although he polled less than half the total vote, his "New Frontier" administration tackled some of the most urgent and controversial issues that confronted America. His attitudes on civil rights and welfare generated ugly tensions, particularly in the implacable South. The CIA and the military-industrial complex fretted over Kennedy's curtailment of missions to Cuba, hints that the Siam situation was to be de-escalated, and that American "advisers" might be withdrawn from Vietnam.

PRIOR ASSASINATION ATTEMPT

On a Sunday morning in December 1960, a man named Richard P. Pavlick parked his car outside the Kennedy's house in Palm Beach, Florida. Inside the house, the President-elect was preparing to drive to mass. Seven sticks of dynamite were loaded in Pavlick's car, and his plan was to ram Kennedy's limousine and set off an explosion by pulling a switch.

"I believe that the Kennedys bought the Presidency and the Whitehouse and until he really became President it was my intention to remove him in the only way it was available to me", read a letter later found on Pavlick.

Jackie and daughter Caroline, however, came to the door of the house with Kennedy, and Pavlick suddenly decided not to kill him in front of his wife and children – and decided to try again later. Meanwhile, the Secret Service received word from New Hampshire that Pavlick was uttering threats against the President-elect. It was not until the following Wednesday that it was learned that he had actually gone to Palm Beach. Secret Servicemen immediately searched the town the next day and took him into custody ("A Thousand Days", Arthur M. Schlesinger Jnr.).

Later, in October 1962, during a Presidential trip to Chicago a man named Vince Morelli drew a pistol on the President. Morelli, however, was disarmed by police and arrested. No further information is yet available about the backgrounds, or fate, of either of these two men.

Vince Morelli

THE PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION

A branch of the Secret Service, the Protective Research Section (P.R.S.) was responsible for the collection, processing and evaluation of information about persons or groups who posed a danger to the President. The attention of the PRS was, in the main, drawn to those people who attempted to visit the President for bizarre reasons or by writing or in some way attempting to communicate with him in a threatening or abusive manner, or with undue persistence.

In 1963, the total of such cases exceeded 32,000 "items". At the time of the assassination, the PRS general files contained about 50,000 cases accumulated over a 20 year period, some of which included more

than one individual. During the period November 1961 to November 1963, PRS investigated 34 newly established or re-activated cases concerning residents of Texas. An additional 115 cases concerning Texas residents were established but were not investigated.

At the time of the assassination, 400 people were listed in the PRS "trip index file". One hundred of these people were estimated to present a "significant danger" to the life of President Kennedy. Fifteen of these were regarded as "clear risks" because they had no fixed place of residence. Members of the White House detail were issued with photographs and descriptions of these individuals.

Lee Harvey Oswald's name was not included in PRS files. The F.B.I. stated after the assassination, however, that it had been "interested in him" since his defection to Russia in 1959, and that it had been continuing this investigation in Dallas in late 1963.

The PRS was criticised in the **REPORT OF THE WARREN COMMISSION** for its preoccupation with "cranks". The Commission was also concerned by the fact that the PRS special file contained the names of no-one from the entire Dallas-Fort Worth area, despite the fact that Ambassador Adlai Stevenson had been assaulted and spat upon by pickets in Dallas less than a month before Kennedy's murder.

REASONS FOR THE TEXAS VISIT

An October 1963 Gallup Poll placed President Kennedy's popularity at the lowest point in his career. Many of the New Frontier programmes were stalled in Congress, and critics in the media were becoming more vocal. With an election only a year away, drastic action was clearly needed – and one of the most urgent problems was to heal the embarrassing rift in the Democratic Party in Texas. Since his election to the Presidency, in which the Kennedy-Johnson ticket had carried Texas by only a small margin, Kennedy had not made an official visit to the State. A feud between Senator Ralph Yarborough, the senior senator from Texas, and Vice-President Johnson had developed into a major division, split between a conservative faction and a liberal faction.

Simply put, the President was distrusted by the conservatives – and a tour of Texas, accompanied by both Johnson and Yarborough, would be seen as a salve to both sides. Planning for the trip began in 1962, but it was not until June 1963 that a firm decision was reached.

A FOREBODING AUTUMN

The last quarter of 1963 was marked by increasing unrest in Saigon, Vietnam. Riots, immolations and terror indicated that President Diem was unable to calm his agitated people. On November 1, Diem was assassinated in an armed forces coup – which some Vietnamese immediately alleged had been instigated by Kennedy.

In Dallas, too, strange events were taking place. In September, while the real LEE HARVEY OSWALD was still in New Orleans, a second "Oswald" appeared at the Dallas Sports Drome Rifle Range. Similar appearances took place in October and November. A Mr. Garland G. Slack, among others, later testified that, on November 10, he became involved in a heated argument with a man he identified as "Oswald", who was shooting at his (Slack's) target.

"Oswald" in November also sought repairs for a rifle in Irving, Texas. An anonymous phone call to a television newscaster after the assassination alerted police to this episode. Staff at the gunsmith shop located a repair ticket with the name Oswald, but could not recall Oswald from his photograph.

Someone identifying himself as Lee Harvey Oswald test drove a car belonging to Dallas Downtown Lincoln Mercury on November 9. "Oswald" told an employee about returning to Russia and said he would be coming into some money shortly. Sales Manager, Frank Pizzo, suggested later that the hairline of Oswald, according to photos shown him, did not match that of the man who was at the car lot.

The real Oswald could neither drive a car, nor was he absent from his job at the Book Depository during November. It seems likely, therefore, that someone was impersonating and incriminating him prior to the assassination (see "The Second Oswald", by Richard P. Popkin).

In Miami, Florida, police taped a conversation between an informer and one Joseph Milteer, a functionary of the right-wing extremist National States Rights Party. Milteer's statements on tape amounted to virtually a blueprint of what later happened in Dallas. Certainly, the Miami police heeded his threat, eliminating the President's motorcade through that city in mid-November. The Warren Commission' files do not contain this tape or a transcript and, although the National Archives assured author HAROLD WEISBERG that its files contained no reference to Milteer, he eventually located the following FBI documents (see also Appendix 2):

Informant: I don't know, I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th, or something like that to make some kind of speech, I don't know what it is, but I imagine it will be on the TV, and you can be on the look for that, I think it is the 18th that he is suppose to be here. I don't know what it is suppose to be about.

Subject: You can bet your bottom dollar he is going to have a lot to say about the Cubans, there are so many of them here.

Informant: Yeah, well he will have a thousand bodyguards, don't worry about that.

Subject: The more bodyguards he has, the easier it is to get him.

Informant: What?

Subject: The more bodyguards he has the more easier it is to get him.

Informant: Well how in the hell do you figure would be the best way to get him?

Subject: From an office building with a high powered rifle, how many people [room noise--tape not legible] does he have going around who look just like him? Do you know about that?

Informant: No, I never heard that he had anybody.

Subject: He has got them.

Informant: He has?

Subject: He has about fifteen. Whenever he goes any place they [not legible] he knows he is a marked man.

Informant: You think he knows he is a marked man?

Subject: Sure he does.

Informant: They are really going to try to kill him?

Subject: Oh, yeah, it is in the working. Brown himself, Brown is just as likely to get him as anybody. He hasn't said so, but he tried to get Martin Luther King.

Informant: He did.

Subject: Oh yes, he followed him for miles and miles, and couldn't get close enough to him.

MM 89-35
FPG:ggr/ds
1

Re: Threat to Kill President
KENNEDY by J. A. MILTEER,
Miami, Florida
November 9, 1963

On November 10, 1963, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past and in addition has furnished some information that could not be verified or corroborated, advised SA LEONARD C. PETERSON that J. A. MILTEER on November 9, 1963, at Miami, Florida, made a statement that plans were in the making to kill President JOHN F. KENNEDY at some future date; that MILTEER suggested one JACK BROWN of Chattanooga, Tennessee, as the man who could do the job and that he (MILTEER) would be willing to help. MILTEER reportedly said that he was familiar with Washington and that the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House using a high-powered rifle.

U. S. Secret Service was advised of the foregoing information.

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emergency operation, you have got to be sitting on go.

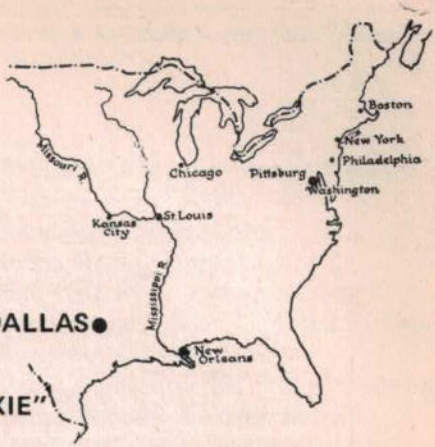
Informant Boy, if that Kennedy gets shot, we have got to know where we are at. Because you know that will be a real shake, if they do that.

Subject: They wouldn't leave any stone unturned there no way. They will pick up somebody within hours afterwards, if anything like that would happen just to throw the public off

Informant: Oh, somebody is going to have to go to jail, if he gets killed.

Subject: Just like that Bruno Hauptman in the Lindberg case you

DALLAS



– "SOUTHWEST HATE CAPITAL OF DIXIE"

On the morning of November 19, 1963, President Kennedy's press secretary Pierre Salinger received a letter from a woman in Dallas. She wrote: "Don't let the President come down here. I'm worried about him. I think something terrible will happen to him."

The day before, a young woman from Dallas named Rose Cheramie was thrown from a moving car on a highway outside Eunice, Louisiana. Badly bruised, she was taken to hospital. When she came out of sedation, on November 19, she was distraught and sobbed that she had been thrown out of the car by associates of a man named JACK RUBY of Dallas. Cheramie told a hospital attendant, who was taking notes in case the police had to be called, that she was on a narcotics smuggling trip to MIAMI – and that President Kennedy was going to be killed in Dallas within a few days ("The Kennedy Conspiracy", by Paris Flammonde).

Dismissed as a hysteric by hospital authorities, she checked out before the assassination occurred. (Investigators from the New Orleans' district attorney's office later found that, soon after Kennedy's murder, Miss Cheramie had been killed by a hit-and-run driver on a highway outside Dallas.)

Like the threat by Joseph Milteer in Miami, and a number of other chilling portents, neither of the two incidents above were brought to the attention of those responsible for the President's safety . . .

Dallas in the 1920's was known as the "Southwest hate capital of Dixie". Events in succeeding years indicated that the description was apt. The hometown of such right-wing luminaries as oil billionaire H.L. Hunt and Major General Edwin A. Walker, the city was acknowledged as one of the leading centres of political conservatism in the U.S.

Such was the bitterness of extreme right wing elements that, during the 1960 election, Senator Lyndon Johnson and his wife were assaulted by an unruly crowd in the lobby of the city's Adolphus Hotel.

On April 10, 1963, an assassination attempt was made on retired general Edwin A. Walker and, on October 24, Ambassador Adlai Stevenson was spat upon and hit with placards after making a United Nations Day speech. Stevenson, like many of Kennedy's advisers, tried to persuade the President to cancel the Texas trip – or at least to avoid Dallas.

Meanwhile, on October 16, a new employee had begun work at the Texas Schoolbook Depository. The job was obtained for LEE HARVEY OSWALD by the woman with whom his wife and child were staying. The woman, Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, rang the TSBD to inquire about vacancies – but did not advise Oswald that he had previously been offered a higher paid job at Dallas airport. Accordingly, the 24-year-old unemployed former marine and defector to Russia was hired to fill book orders at a location that just happened to directly overlook the motorcade route that Kennedy would later take . . .

PLEASE FILL OUT APPLICATION BLANK COMPLETELY.....

NAME Oswald Lee H (LAST NAME FIRST) STREET & NUMBER 2515 W 5th St TOWN Irving

PHONE NO BL-3-1628 SOCIAL SECURITY NO 433-54-3937 AGE 23 WEIGHT 150 HEIGHT 5'9"

PLACE OF BIRTH New Orleans La. HOW LONG LIVED IN DALLAS Continuously

COMPLETED WHAT GRADE IN SCHOOL 11th NAME SCHOOL Arlington Heights TOWN Ft. Worth, Texas

DID YOU ATTEND COLLEGE No HOW LONG — NAME COLLEGE —

RACE C MARRIED (✓) OR SINGLE ( ) HOW MANY DEPENDENTS 2 Dependents

WHERE DID YOU LAST WORK USMC (Three Years) NATURE OF WORK Rifle Wing

REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB Honorable Discharge

HOW LONG DID YOU WORK ON YOUR LAST JOB Three Years

WHERE IS YOUR FATHER EMPLOYED Dead NATURE OF WORK —

IS YOUR MOTHER EMPLOYED Yes NATURE OF WORK Practical Nurse

MEMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS: CHURCH — LODGE — VETERAN —

HAVE YOU ANY PHYSICAL DEFECTS (ANSWER YES OR NO) IF ANSWER IS YES STATE WHAT THEY ARE:

No

DO YOU ROOM AND BOARD No DO YOU LIVE WITH PARENTS No

SHOULD YOU LIKE TO MENTION SOME OF YOUR SPECIAL ABILITIES YOU WOULD LIKE COMPANY TO KNOW IN CONSIDERING YOUR APPLICATION USE THE THREE LINES BELOW.

Clerical (Accounting) Work in Military Service
Experienced with Ditto, Adding and some Typing
Machine and Filing System

DATE OF APPLICATION Oct. 15, 1963

Lee H Oswald
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

FILED DATE 2-11-64 INITIALS S

By Brian

2965-15

Oswald's application for employment at the Texas School Book Depository.

Dallas newspapers had tipped that the President would visit the city as early as September 13 (when Oswald was still in New Orleans), confirming the reports on September 26 and again on November 8. As the day of the visit grew closer, the newspapers became more outspoken.

Editorials, in the week preceding the assassination, variously described Kennedy as "idiotic", "anti-American", "incompetent", "irresponsible" – "and, of course, anti-Texas".

"KENNEDY KEEPS MISTRESSES", read the front page headline of THE THUNDERBOLT, the publication of the National States Rights Party printed in Alabama – and on sale in Dallas that week.

On November 18, worried by mounting tension, the Dallas city council adopted a new city ordinance prohibiting interference with attendance at "lawful assemblies".

On November 19, the newspapers carried maps and descriptions of the motorcade route. At 5.10 pm, three women employees of a sportswear firm left the parking lot near the Texas School Book Depository. Their way was obstructed by a light blue 1956 Buick car, and they observed the older of two men hand a rifle to the younger one, who then walked away towards a white car. Recalling the incident for FBI investigators on November 26, two of the women stated that the younger man might have been Lee Harvey Oswald.

On November 20, Police Chief Jesse Curry appeared on television and warned that police would not permit improper conduct towards the President during his visit. "We will take immediate action if any suspicious conduct is observed . . . Citizens themselves may take preventative action if it becomes obvious that someone is planning to commit an act harmful or degrading to the President," he said.

Curry was later to reveal, in his book "JFK ASSASSINATION FILE", that police were at that time keeping "known members of certain groups under surveillance." Among the groups were:

The Klu Klux Klan
Indignant White Citizens Council
National States Rights Party
John Birch Society
Dallas White Citizen's Council
Oak Cliff White Citizen's Council
The General Edwin A. Walker Group
American Opinion Forum
Dallas Committee for Full Citizenship
Young Peoples Socialist League
Dallas Civil Liberties Union
Texas White Citizens Council
Black Muslims

Only two groups, according to police information were planning demonstrations; the General Edwin A. Walker Group (a John Birch Society breakaway) and the Indignant White Citizen's Council.

On November 21, in front of his home at 4011 Turtle Creek, General Walker flew his three flags upside down – an international distress signal. 5000 copies of a handbill "Wanted for Treason" were also printed at his request. The posters contained inflammatory charges against Kennedy . . .

PRESENCE OF NIXON AND HOOVER IN DALLAS

Richard M. Nixon was attending a convention of the Pepsi Cola company in Dallas just prior to the visit of President Kennedy. He left Dallas on the morning of November 22, witnessing the preparations for the arrival of the President. According to Penn Jones Jr. (in "Forgive My Grief III"), FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover and Nixon attended a party in Dallas on the night of November 21. Hoover was, nevertheless, back in Washington at his desk the next day. (Kennedy narrowly defeated Republican candidate Nixon in Texas during the 1960 elections).

THE TEXAS TRIP BEGINS

President and Mrs Kennedy left Washington for the Texas Trip late on the morning of November 21, 1963. They arrived in San Antonio, Texas, aboard Air Force One, at 1.30 pm, c.s.t. Following a motorcade through that city, they flew to Houston and then to Fort Worth, where they spent the night at the Texas Hotel. Nine special agents of the Secret Service, responsible for the safety of the President during the trip, were present against regulations at The Cellar nightclub in Fort Worth until 3.00 am.

WANTED

FOR

TREASON

THIS MAN is wanted for treasonous activities against the United States:

1. Betraying the Constitution (which he swore to uphold):
   He is turning the sovereignty of the U. S. over to the communist controlled United Nations.
   He is betraying our friends (Cuba, Katanga, Portugal) and befriending our enemies (Russia, Yugoslavia, Poland).
2. He has been WRONG on innumerable issues affecting the security of the U.S. (United Nations-Berlin wall-Missle removal-Cuba-Wheat deals-Test Ban Treaty, etc.)
3. He has been lax in enforcing Communist Registration laws.
4. He has given support and encouragement to the Communist inspired racial riots.
5. He has illegally invaded a sovereign State with federal troops.
6. He has consistantly appointed Anti-Christians to Federal office:
   Upholds the Supreme Court in its Anti-Christian rulings.
   Aliens and known Communists abound in Federal offices.
7. He has been caught in fantastic LIES to the American people (including personal ones like his previous marraige and divorce).

The author of this handbill was eventually identified as Robert A. Surrey, a 38-year-old printing salesman who had been closely associated with General Walker in his political and business activities for several years.

WELCOME MR. KENNEDY

TO DALLAS...

. . . A CITY so disgraced by a recent Liberal smear attempt that its citizens have just elected two more Conservative Americans to public office.

. . . A CITY that is an economic "boom town," not because of Federal handouts, but through conservative economic and business practices.

. . . A CITY that will continue to grow and prosper despite efforts by you and your administration to penalize it for its non-conformity to "New Frontierism."

. . . A CITY that rejected your philosophy and policies in 1960 and will do so again in 1964—even more emphatically than before.

MR. KENNEDY, despite contentions on the part of your administration, the State Department, the Mayor of Dallas, the Dallas City Council, and members of your party, we free-thinking and America-thinking citizens of Dallas still have, through a Constitution largely ignored by you, the right to address our grievances, to question you, to disagree with you, and to criticize you.

In asserting this constitutional right, we wish to ask you publicly the following questions—indeed, questions of paramount importance and interest to all free peoples everywhere—which we trust you will answer . . . in public, without sophistry. These questions are:

WHY is Latin America turning either anti-American or Communistic, or both, despite increased U. S. foreign aid, State Department policy, and your own Ivy-Tower pronouncements?

WHY do you say we have built a "wall of freedom" around Cuba when there is no freedom in Cuba today? Because of your policy, thousands of Cubans have been imprisoned, are starving and being persecuted—with thousands already murdered and thousands more awaiting execution and, in addition, the entire population of almost 7,000,000 Cubans are living in slavery.

WHY have you approved the sale of wheat and corn to our enemies when you know the Communist soldiers "travel on their stomachs" just as ours do? Communist soldiers are daily wounding and or killing American soldiers in South Viet Nam.

WHY did you host, salute and entertain Tito — Moscow's Trojan Horse — just a short time after our sworn enemy, Khrushchev, embraced the Yugoslav dictator as a great hero and leader of Communism?

WHY have you urged greater aid, comfort, recognition, and understanding for Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, and other Communist countries, while turning your back on the pleas of Hungarian, East German, Cuban and other anti-Communist freedom fighters?

WHY did Cambodia kick the U.S. out of its country after we poured nearly 400 Million Dollars of aid into its ultra-leftist government?

WHY has Gus Hall, head of the U.S. Communist Party praised almost every one of your policies and announced that the party will endorse and support your re-election in 1964?

WHY have you banned the showing at U.S. military bases of the film "Operation Abolition"—the movie by the House Committee on Un-American Activities exposing Communism in America?

WHY have you ordered or permitted your brother Bobby, the Attorney General, to go soft on Communists, fellow-travelers, and ultra-leftists in America, while permitting him to persecute loyal Americans who criticize you, your administration, and your leadership?

WHY are you in favor of the U.S. continuing to give economic aid to Argentina, in spite of that fact that Argentina has just seized almost 400 Million Dollars of American private property?

WHY has the Foreign Policy of the United States degenerated to the point that the C.I.A. is arranging coups and having staunch Anti-Communist Allies of the U.S. bloodily exterminated.

WHY have you scrapped the Monroe Doctrine in favor of the "Spirit of Moscow"?

MR. KENNEDY, as citizens of these United States of America, we DEMAND answers to these questions, and we want them NOW.

THE AMERICAN FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE

"An unaffiliated and non-partisan group of citizens who wish truth"

BERNARD WEISSMAN,
Chairman

P.O. Box 1792 — Dallas 21, Texas

[illegible]

The black border ad which appeared in the Dallas Morning News on Friday morning, November 22, 1963.

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

In Fort Worth, on the Morning of Friday, November 22, it was raining. President Kennedy attended a breakfast at the Texas Hotel, and then addressed a crowd at an open parking lot. Before leaving Fort Worth, the President, Mrs Kennedy and Kenneth O'Donnell (a presidential assistant) talked about the risks involved in public appearances. According to O'Donnell, the President commented, "if anyone really wanted to shoot the President of the United States, it was not a very difficult job – all one had to do was get a high building someday with a telescopic rifle, and there was nothing anybody could do to defend against such an attempt."

Fifteen miles from Dallas, in suburban Irving, Lee Harvey Oswald – an often unemployed non-entity, shortly to gain world headlines – nearly overslept his tryst with destiny. Oswald, on a rare visit to see his wife and children (he normally lived in a Dallas rooming-house), overslept his alarm by ten minutes. Woken by his Russian wife, he dressed quickly and caught a lift to

The sign at Dallas Market Hall was to welcome the Kennedy's to a luncheon at the Trade Mart.

work. Under his arm was a short paper package, which he explained contained curtain rods for his room in Dallas . . .

Meanwhile, President Kennedy scanned a copy of the Dallas Morning News and, on page 14, came across the full-page black-bordered ad "Welcome Mr Kennedy . . ." (see page 11). "Oh, you know, we're heading into nut country today," he is supposed to have said to Jackie.

In Dallas itself, beginning on November 21, the "Wanted for Treason" handbills (page 10) were being distributed. More were handed out later, during the President's motorcade in Dallas. Neither the ad, nor the handbill, were found to be in any way involved with the death of the President, but served to illustrate the immense forces of hatred and loathing that had poisoned Dallas. Foreknowledge of this virulent hatred led to few people being surprised when Kennedy was assassinated there. (See Chap 1. "The Death of a President", by William Manchester, for further details).

11.40 am

The presidential plane, Air Force One, arrives at Love Field for President Kennedy's visit to Dallas.

President and Mrs. Kennedy arrive at Dallas Love Field Airport.

The Presidential party landed at Dallas Love Field at 11.40 a.m, after a short hop from Fort Worth. Vice President Johnson's party had arrived five minutes before, and were in the receiving line to great the Kennedys. Overall, the welcoming crowd at the airport were enthusiastically friendly – and the President and his wife walked along a chain-link fence at the reception area greeting the spectators. Approximately ten minutes after arrival, the President's party went to their cars to begin the motorcade.

THE MOTORCADE

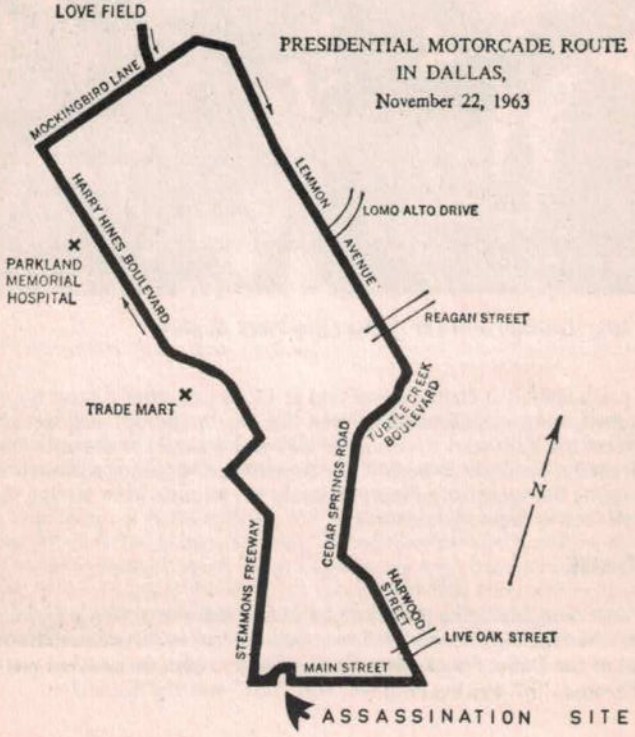
The 21 vehicle motorcade, including three buses and two spare cars, was led by a pilot car. Following this was the lead car, containing Secret Service agents Sorrells and Lawson, Sheriff Decker, and Chief of the Dallas Police, Jesse Curry. Curry's radio designation was "1" (see radio transcript page 15, etc.); "5" was the pilot car, and "531" was the dispatcher.

After the lead car was the Presidential limousine. In it were the Governor of Texas and Mrs Connally, the President and Mrs Kennedy – and assistant (Secret Service) special agent in charge, Roy H. Kellerman, The car was driven by special agent William R. Greer.

Four motorcycles, two on each side, flanked the rear of the car. Just behind it was the specially outfitted Secret Service "Queen Mary" (a 1955 Cadillac), containing eight armed agents. A shotgun and an automatic rifle were also available.

The agents in this car had orders to watch the route for signs of trouble, scanning not only the crowds but windows and roofs of buildings, overpasses and crossings. They were instructed to watch particularly for thrown objects, sudden actions in the crowd, and any movements toward the Presidential car.

President Kennedy plunges into the welcoming crowd.

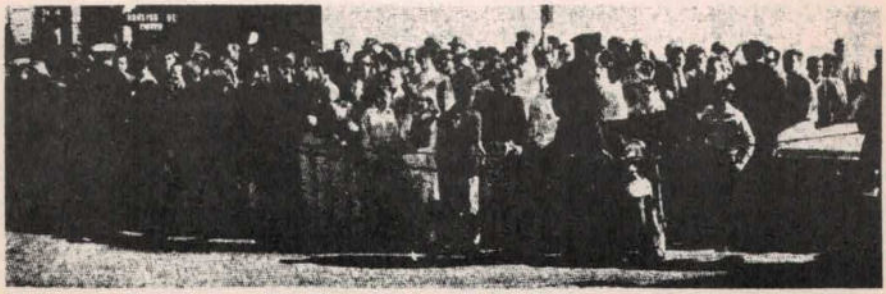


POLICE RADIO CHANNEL II

12:05PM	531-15-2	Given location Cotton Belt and Loma Alta.
	1	Escort three or four miles faster. Pull those cars off the street. Cut traffic at Oak Lawn.
	5-1	Pretty good crowd of people on Turtle Creek, down to two lanes of traffic.
	1-5	10-4 Got a good motorcycle escort, get the traffic off of it.

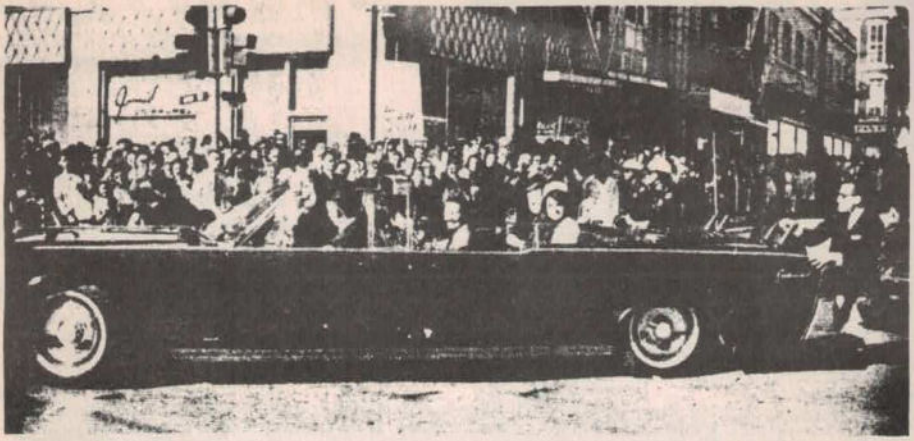
President Kennedy strikes a familiar pose as large crowds greeted him along Turtle Creek Boulevard.

The reception of the President by the throngs watching the motorcade was enthusiastic. The only visible concentration of protestors was outside the Trade Mart, where the President was expected to arrive by 12.30 p.m. for a Civic luncheon and speeches. Below, the crowd near the Texas School Book Depository patiently awaits the motorcade . . .



A crowd at Houston and Elm Streets waits to catch a glimpse of President Kennedy near the end of the downtown parade route.

12:22PM 1 Escort drop back, go real slow speed.
Now approaching Main.



The President waves and Jacqueline smiles as the motorcade makes the turn into Main Street.

A STRANGE QUESTION

In a curious incident, some time before the arrival of the motorcade, Lee Oswald asked a fellow employee at the Book Depository why people were gathering outside. According to the testimony of James Jarman Jr: "Well, he was standing up in the window and I went to the window also, and he asked me what were the people gathering around on the corner for, and I told him that the President was supposed to pass that morning, and he asked me did I know which way he was coming, and I told him, yes; he would probably come down Main and turn on Houston and then back again on Elm. Then he said, 'Oh, I see,' and that was all". (see Hearings of the Warren Commission).

RUBY MISSES MOTORCADE

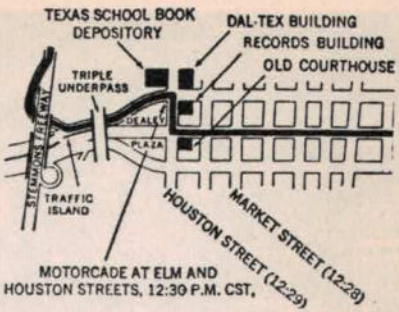
Jack Ruby, later characterised as a patriotic nightclub owner with a great love for the President and First Lady, could not be bothered attending the motorcade and glimpsing the objects of his alleged veneration. He learned of the shooting at the offices of the Dallas Morning News where he was placing ads for the weekend for his two clubs.

THREE CARS ENTER PARKING LOT BEHIND GRASSY KNOLL NEAR TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY

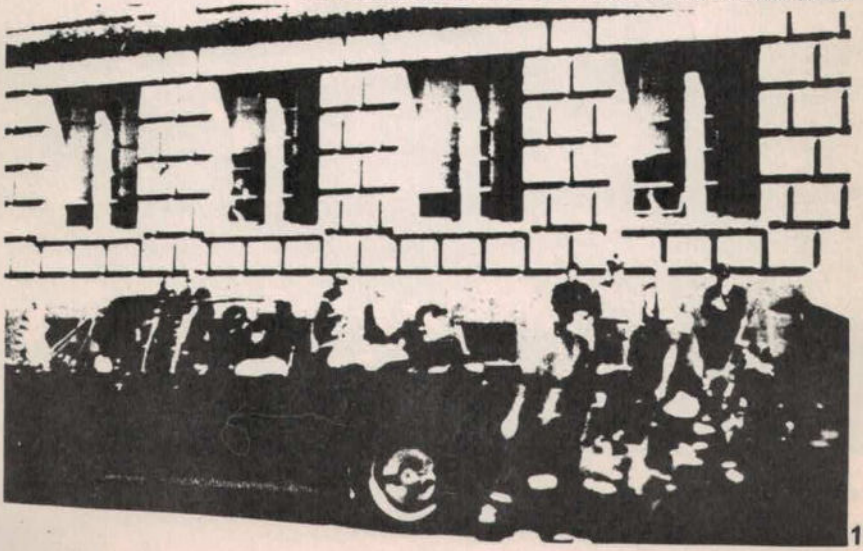
Lee Bowers' view of parking lot and stockade fence.

Lee Bowers, in a railway tower that had a grandstand view of the parking lot behind the grassy knoll, eyewitnessed the strange movements of three cars cruising around in this area prior to the assassination. The cars entered and left the lot separately. Two bore out of state license plates (among the three States that used the format described by Bowers was Tennessee – see page 6), and the driver of the only car that carried Texas license plates "appeared to have a mike or telephone in the car", into which he was speaking. The third car left the area at about 12.25 pm. Bowers did not notice if anyone got out of any of the cars.

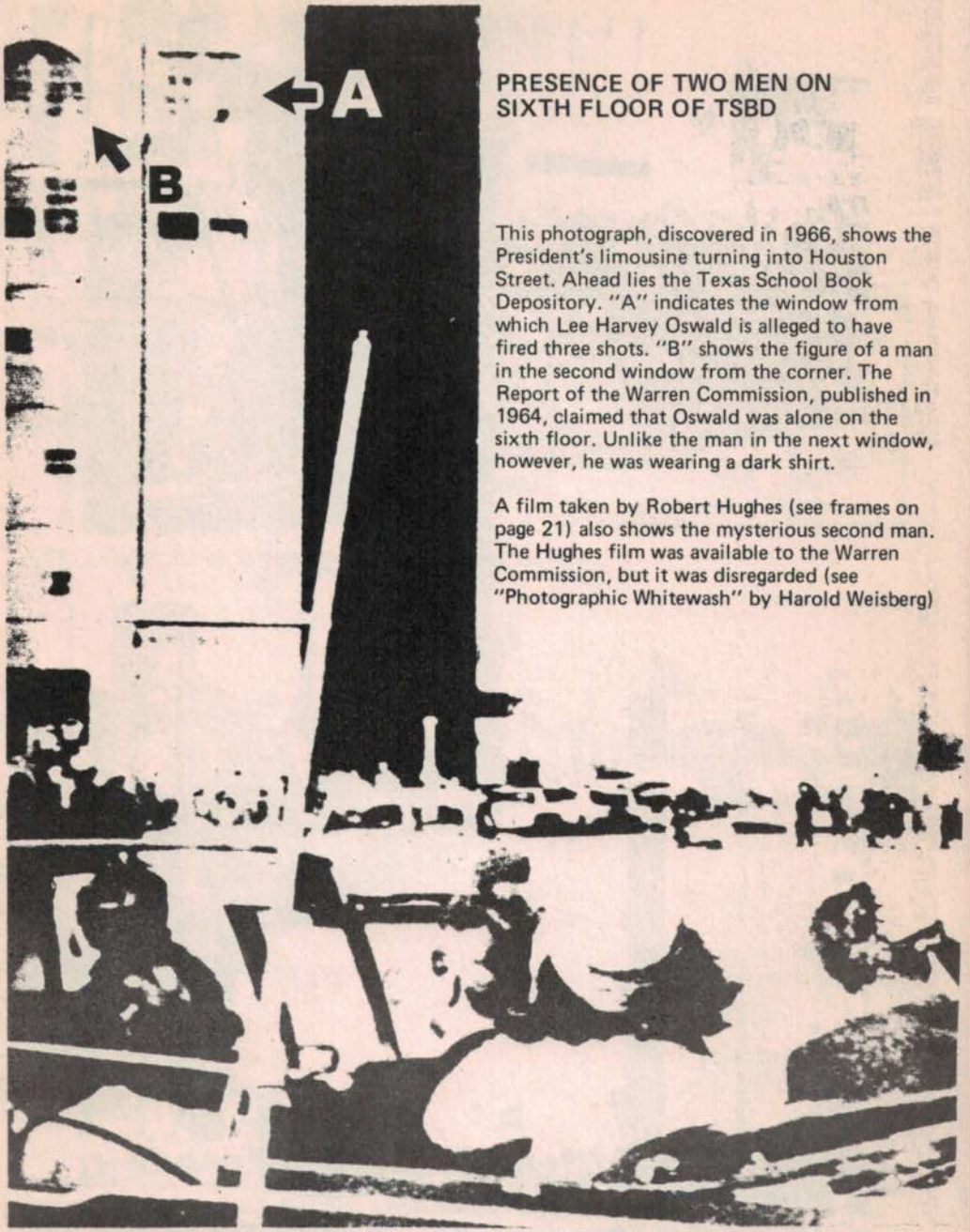
(12.29 pm) THE FINAL MOMENTS



Presidential limousine turns from Main onto Houston Street.



A photograph of Dealey Plaza taken on November 23. The grassy knoll and parking lot are seen lower left. Arrowed is the route of the motorcade.

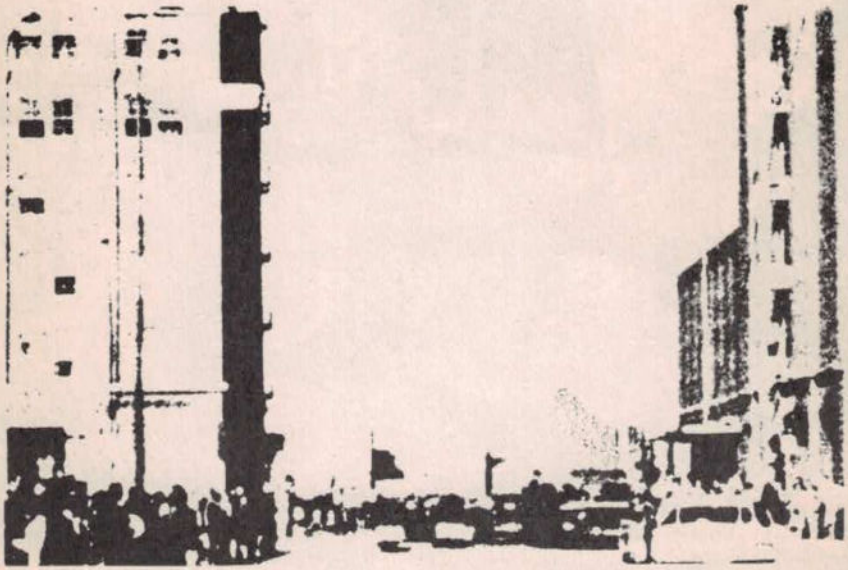


PRESENCE OF TWO MEN ON SIXTH FLOOR OF TSBD

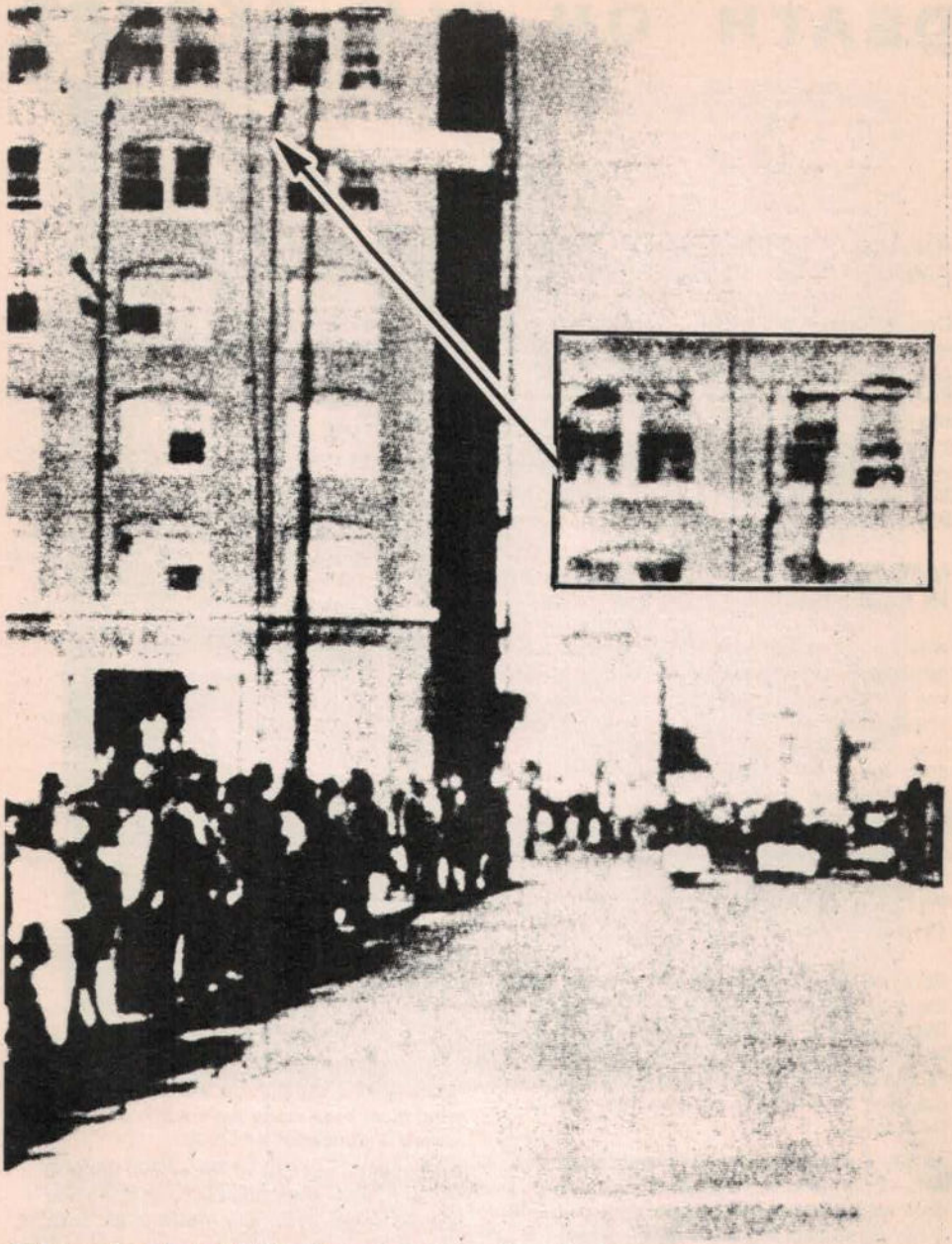
This photograph, discovered in 1966, shows the President's limousine turning into Houston Street. Ahead lies the Texas School Book Depository. "A" indicates the window from which Lee Harvey Oswald is alleged to have fired three shots. "B" shows the figure of a man in the second window from the corner. The Report of the Warren Commission, published in 1964, claimed that Oswald was alone on the sixth floor. Unlike the man in the next window, however, he was wearing a dark shirt.

A film taken by Robert Hughes (see frames on page 21) also shows the mysterious second man. The Hughes film was available to the Warren Commission, but it was disregarded (see "Photographic Whitewash" by Harold Weisberg)

Limousine and Secret Service follow-up car on Houston Street.



Motorcade begins turn onto Elm Street under Texas School Book Depository building.



80 frames from Robert Hughes 8 mm amateur movie all clearly show the presence of a second man on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, corroborating the testimony of several eyewitnesses (see page 22). The film, which followed the motorcade's progress down Houston Street, and the turn into Elm Street, also shows a changing shape in the corner window. The shape changed both in width and height, and could have been a gunman turning to his right to get into firing position. The Warren Commission ignored the film, despite the fact that a photo taken soon after the assassination reveals that the second man is no longer at his window.

DEATH ON ELM STREET

IDEAL LOCATION FOR AMBUSH SITE

Dealey Plaza, at the end of the downtown section of the motorcade route, was a perfect ambush site. In order to get to Stemmons Freeway, the motorcade had first to negotiate the hairpin bend from Houston Street into Elm Street – the only point in the route when it would be certain that the cars would be forced to slow down, almost to a halt (see diagram on page 14).

MAN HAS EPILEPTIC SEIZURE IN ELM STREET

A few minutes before the arrival of the motorcade, a man wearing green army fatigues had a sudden fit of epilepsy in Elm Street. The attack lasted less than a minute and was over as suddenly as it began, but drew the attention of the crowd standing around him. Police ordered an ambulance, which took him away from the scene. No further details about this man are available . . .

WHEREABOUTS OF OSWALD PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION

At 11.55 am, Lee Harvey Oswald was seen on the sixth floor of the Texas Schoolbook Depository with a clipboard in his hands. At noon he was seen on the ground floor and, "a few minutes before 12.15 pm", he was observed by a female employee near the front door.

At 12.15 pm, however, motorcade spectator Arnold Rowland was already witnessing a gunman at the sixth-floor window, accompanied by another man. Another witness, Carolyn Walther, told the FBI just after the assassination that only minutes before the shooting she had seen "a portion of another man standing by the side of this man with the rifle", also in the South east corner window of the 6th floor of the TSBD.

Where Oswald was between 12.15 pm and 12.30 pm is unknown. He was later to tell police that, at the time of the shooting, he was eating his lunch on the ground floor. He had then gone up one floor to the cafeteria and got a coca-cola.

ACTIVITIES OF THE "UMBRELLA MAN"

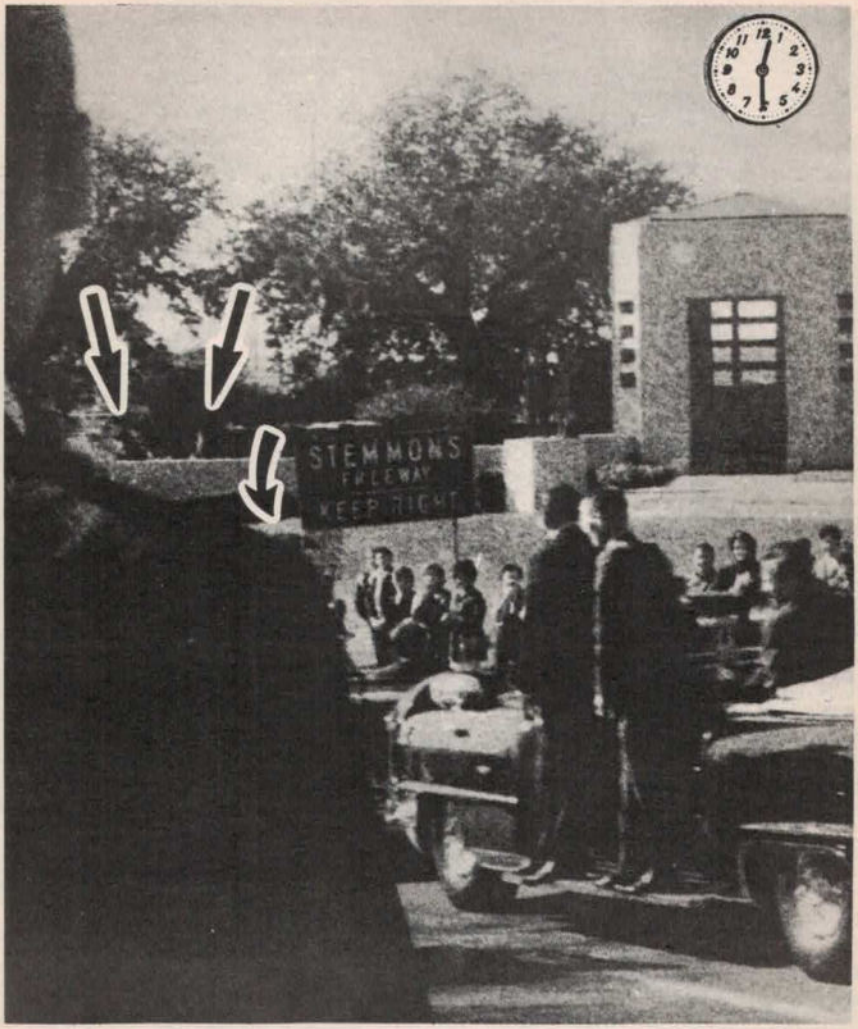
The "umbrella man" is one of the curiosities of the assassination. Dressed in a conservative dark suit, he stood at the precise point at which the shooting began – the Stemmons Freeway traffic sign. His was the only open umbrella to

appear in all the photos of crowds lining the motorcade's route. Rain had stopped three hours before, the sky was cloudless and a gusty wind must have made the holding of an open umbrella somewhat difficult.

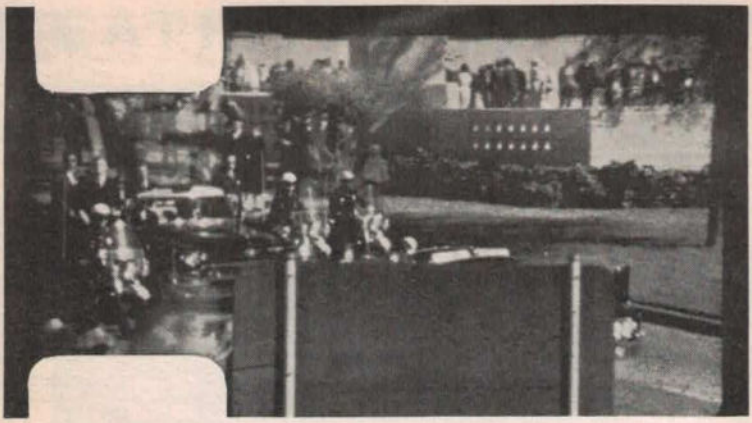
Although he was one of the closest spectators to the murder, he has never been identified – nor did he volunteer any information. Instead, he casually watched the scramble of bystanders onto the grassy knoll, and then ambled off up Elm Street (see photos on pages 23 & 34).

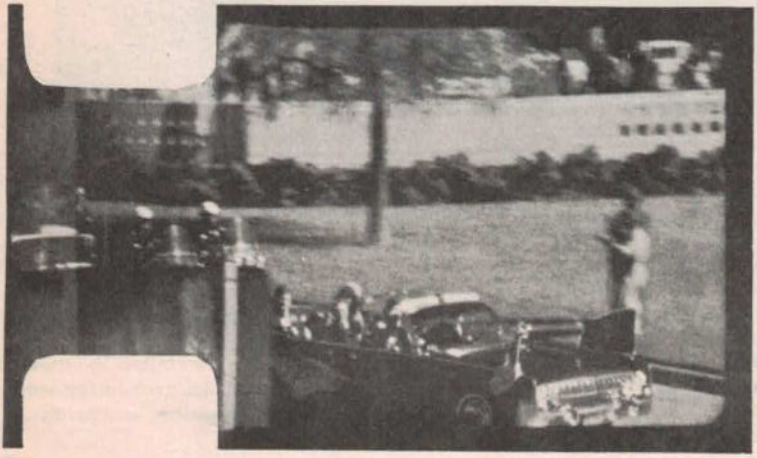
The behaviour of the "umbrella man" has led to speculation that he may have been the visual co-ordinator for gunmen present at the assassination site. The open umbrella may have been a signal for the shooting to proceed . . .

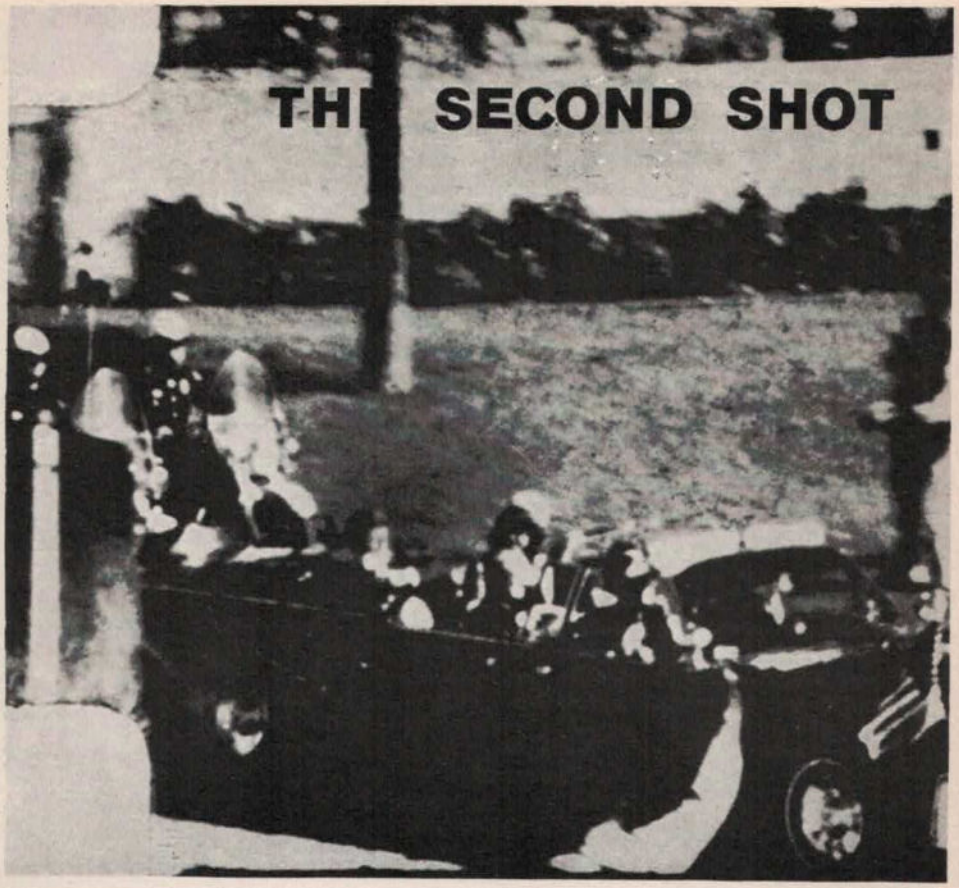
– the first shot



The motorcade, having passed in front of the Texas School Book Depository, starts to move slowly down Elm Street towards the triple underpass. The photo (above) was taken only moments before the first shot was fired. The President's head is seen framed between the supports of the Stemmons Freeway sign. Arrowed are two unidentified men kneeling or crouching behind a low wall abutting the grassy knoll. Below them, also arrowed, is the "Umbrella Man" who has just opened his umbrella. Notice also the direction in which the men in the Secret Service follow-up car are looking, compared to their reaction upon hearing the first shot (see page 24, centre photo).







Top Left. Abraham Zapruder records the shooting for all time on super 8 mm color film. President Kennedy continues to wave to the Dealey Plaza crowd as he passes behind the Stemmons Freeway traffic sign.

Middle Left. Photographer Phil Willis involuntarily snapped this photo as the first shot rang out. Ringed are President Kennedy and amateur movie maker Zapruder. "The shot caused me to squeeze the camera shutter, and I got a picture of the President as he was hit with the first shot," Willis reported.

Bottom Left. The President is wounded as he emerges from behind the traffic sign. Zapruder, like many eyewitnesses, believed that the shot originated from the grassy knoll area – behind him and to his right.

Top Right. The second shot. The President, reacting to the throat wound, is propelled forward by another bullet that struck him in the back. Both shots must have been fired almost simultaneously, but the Warren Commission claimed instead that only one bullet fired from the rear accounted for Kennedy's back and throat wounds – and also Governor Connally's extensive wounds. The President's back wound, however, was several inches below the shoulders and two inches to the right of the spinal column. A probe revealed that the track of this wound went DOWNWARDS, away from the throat. Connally, too, still maintains that he was not wounded until later . . .

...then Connally is hit

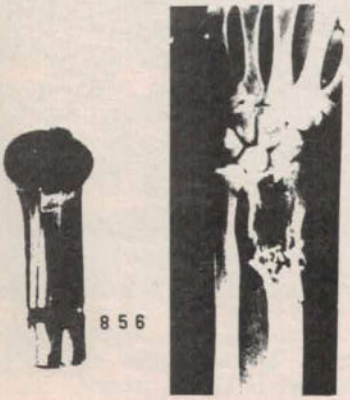
Just after Texas' Governor Connally turned to see what was happening to the President, he was himself shot in the back. "I was covered with blood", he remembered later, "and the thought immediately passed through my mind that there were two or three people or more involved or someone was shooting with an automatic rifle."

His first reaction, however, was to cry out: "My God! They are going to kill us all! The bullet had passed through his right shoulder, right wrist and lodged in the left thigh.

Below is exhibit 399, the amazing bullet that the Warren Commission believes passed through Kennedy's neck and caused Connally's extensive wounds (X-ray is of Connally's wrist). Bottom left is exhibit 856, a similar bullet and the cadaver's wrist through which it was fired.

It is far more likely that 399 was dislodged from the President's back at Parkland – or it might even have been 'planted' on a stretcher. (This is the only bullet that links Oswald's rifle with the assassination; the others were in tiny fragments.

399



856

COMMUNICATIONS BLACKOUT DURING ASSASSINATION

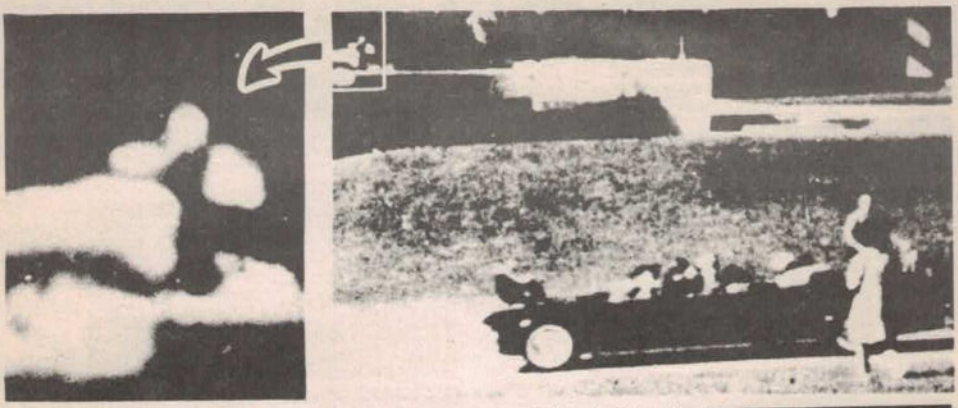
Dallas police were linked with their headquarters by two radio channels. Police channel One, however, became inoperative minutes before the assassination – transmitting only the sound of a motorcycle engine – and continued to be useless for 15 minutes after President Kennedy's murder. According to a tape recording of channel Two, a motorcycle policeman on Stemmons Freeway was holding his mike open. Other police were sent to rectify the matter.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the telephone system went out just after the shots were fired in Dallas. One of the people inconvenienced by this co-incidence was Senator Ted Kennedy, brother of the President.

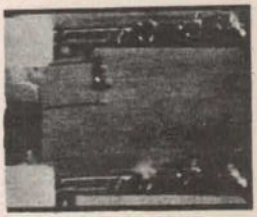
At that moment, most of Kennedy's cabinet were flying to Japan. When news of the President's assassination came through on the plane's teletype, it was feared that an international plot was underway. Secretary of State, Dean Rusk and others sought to contact the White House to confirm the shooting, but were initially unable to do so because the official code book was not aboard the plane. Rusk finally communicated with the White House in plain english.

Like a myriad of other unexplained (and highly suspicious) phenomena, none of these matters were investigated or caused comment from the Warren Commission.

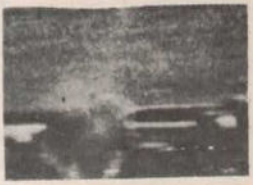
THE HEAD SHOTS



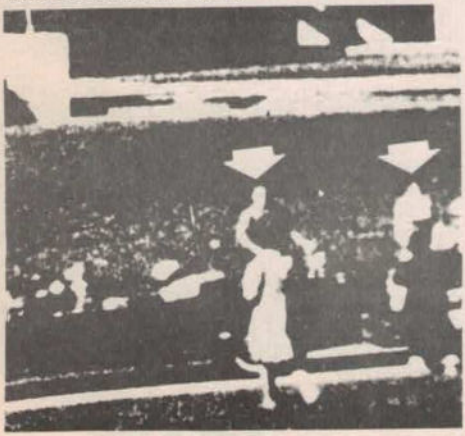
Above. A mystery figure is visible on the grassy knoll just before the final shots . . .

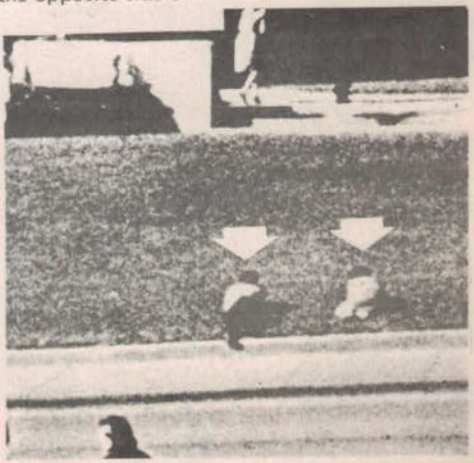


As the President's car ground almost to a halt, two further shots rang out. So close together were the shots that many witnesses spoke later of a "double" explosion. The first shot came from the rear, the second from the front and to the right – slamming Kennedy's head violently to the left and BACKWARDS.

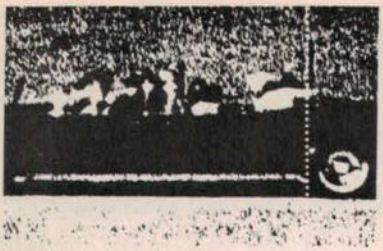


The second wound caused devastating damage. Witness Newman: "I observed his ear flying off". Witness Holland: "The whole side of the President's head, including part of his face, had been blown off". This shot must have come from the region of the knoll. Two motorcycle police, riding to the left and rear, were spattered with blood and debris. Agent Hill, who ran forward to climb onto the car, noticed "blood and bits of brain all over the entire rear portion of the car." A large fragment of skull bone was later found on the opposite side of Elm Street to the knoll.

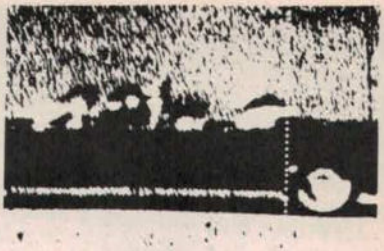




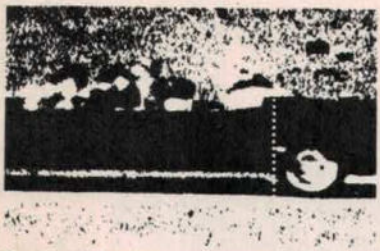
William and Gayle Newman saw the President hit in the side of the head (above) and, believing the last shot to have come from directly behind them, they threw themselves on the ground



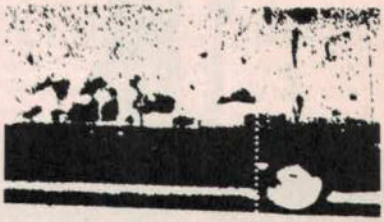
Last frame before impact.



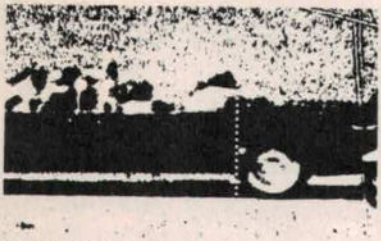
Impact.



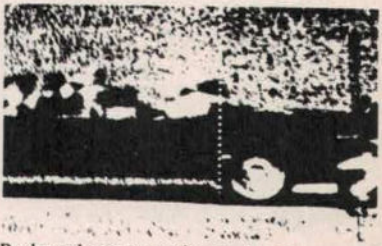
President's head moves forward.



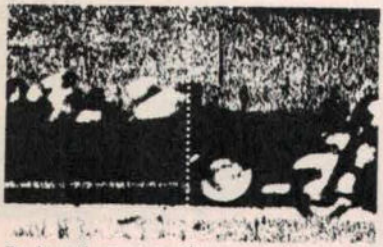
Backward snap begins.



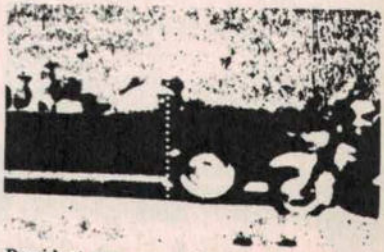
President's hair flies up.



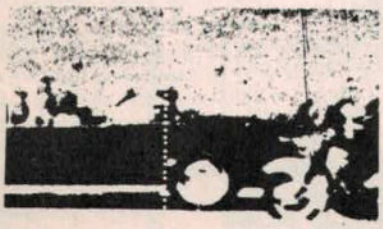
Backward snap continues; impact debris on trunk.



Backward snap continues.



President now erect; impact debris on rear of trunk.



President erect; Mrs. Kennedy begins to react.

President hidden by Mrs. Kennedy's upraised arm.

"Right under these trees . . . it w
just like somebody had thrown
firecracker and left a little puff
smoke there." S. M. Holland.

Charle
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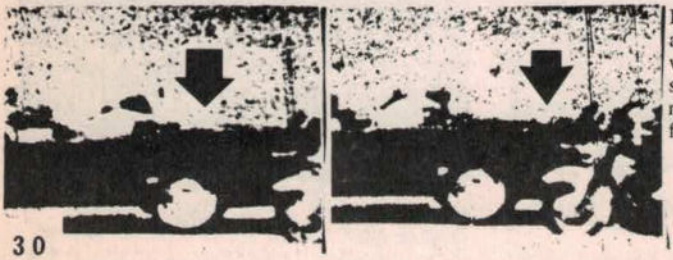
Secret Service Agent Clint Hill runs to car.

Emmett Hudson said the shots had come from behind, above, and to his left.



Frames from the Nix film showing a white mass (arrow) moving rearward over the trunk of the limousine. According to witness testimony, this may be impact debris from the President's head.

A pi
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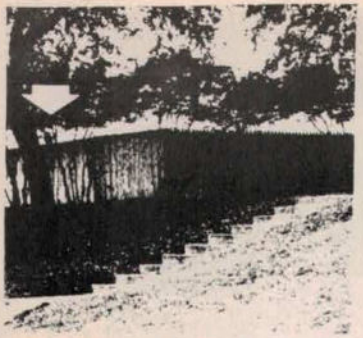
MOMENTS OF COMPLETE HORROR

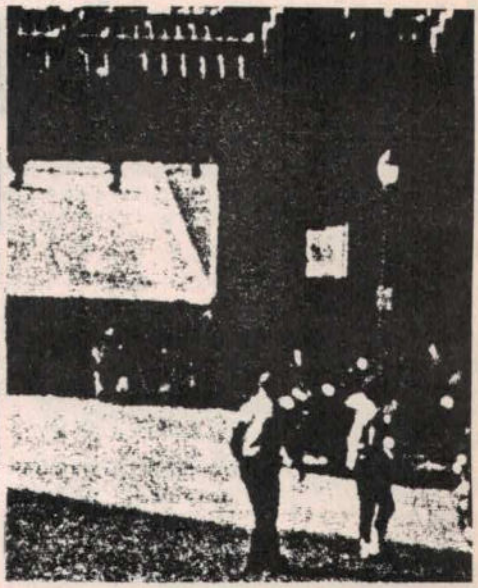
The cover photo of this book, taken by Mary Moorman (see enlargement, far left), is one of the most important taken during the assassination. It shows the President's head being jolted by the final shot TOWARDS the camera, rearwards AWAY from the knoll. More importantly, it shows what photo interpreters believe to be a man behind the stockade fence – at the precise spot that witnesses saw a puff of smoke and heard shots originate. Witness S.M. Holland found footprints on the bumper bar of a car backed against the fence at this point.

BELOW. Belatedly, the Secret Service reacts to the shooting. Agent Clint Hill runs from the follow-up car to the Presidential limousine, while Jackie Kennedy vainly reaches out for pieces of her husband's head on the car's boot. Many bystanders suffered nightmares for years following the butchery they witnessed on November 22.



S. M. Holland stands where he saw the puff of smoke and where, coincidentally, the shape appears on the Moorman photograph.

e Brehm (arrow), who saw appeared to be "a portion of President's skull . . . flying y to the rear of the Presi- car and directly to its left."



Hill reaches car.

Limousine heads toward underpass.

pictorial representation of Presi- nt Kennedy's head wound as de- ribed by Dr. Robert N. McClel- nd of Parkland Hospital.

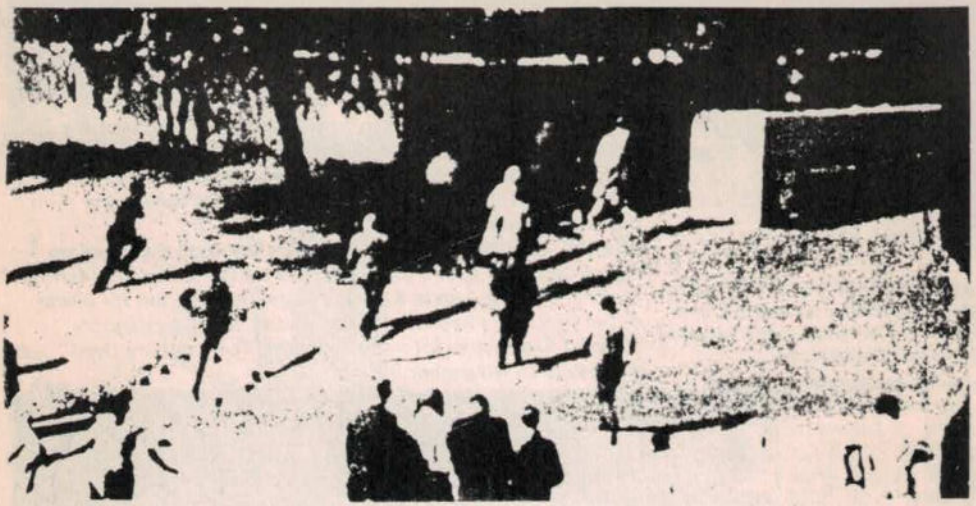
POLICE RADIO CHANNEL II

12:30PM

1 **Go to the hospital, officers, Parkland Hospital, have them stand by. Get men on top of the under pass, see what happened up there, go up to the over pass. Have Parkland stand by.** (Police Chief Curry, in the lead car)

1 **I'm sure it's going to take some time to get your men in there. Put everyone of of my men there.**

REACTIONS



Bystanders rush to the grassy knoll (above) moments after the shooting. Several said they thought shots came from the knoll. Seven others saw smoke. Behind the stockade fence muddy footprints were found on the bumper bar of a station wagon, and a scattering of numerous cigarette butts.

Dallas patrolman Joe Smith accosted a man in the parking lot behind the fence, and was shown Secret Service credentials (no Secret Servicemen were then present in the area). Smith also smelt gunpowder.

Motorcycle Officer Bobby W. Hargis (arrowed, right) was riding on the left and to the rear of the President. "I was splattered with blood and brain, and kind of bloody water . . . I thought at first I might have been hit." Hargis quickly dismounted, and led the chase up the knoll.

Stunned spectators swarm through parking lot shortly after the assassination. Several thought the shots had come from that direction.

531-1 Repeat One. I didn't quite understand all of it.

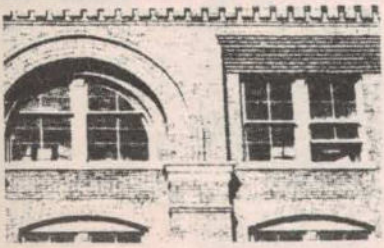
1-531 Notify station five to move all men available out of my department back into the railroad yards and try to determine what happened and hold everything secure until Homicide and other investigators can get in there.

531-1 10-4

531-1 Any information whatsoever (12.31pm)

1-531 It looks like the President has been hit, have Parkland stand by.

(left) A photo taken at 12.30 p.m, just after the last shots were fired, show no-one in the 6th floor window. Underneath, a negro employee reacts to the shooting. (below, left) Another view of the 6th floor shows that the mysterious second man, see pages 19 and 21, is now no longer there.



MAN RUNS FROM KNOLL

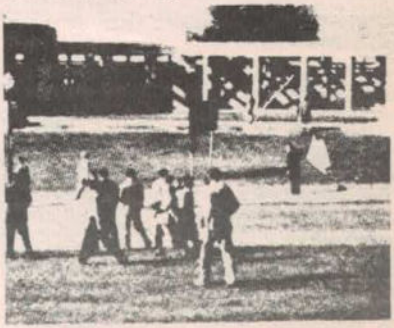
At least two men were seen behaving strangely behind the picket fence on the grassy knoll during the assassination. Witnesses saw a "flash of light" and "smoke" where they were standing. One was seen to run away toward the railway siding carrying either a "headpiece" or what "could have been a gun".

REACTION OF SECRET SERVICE

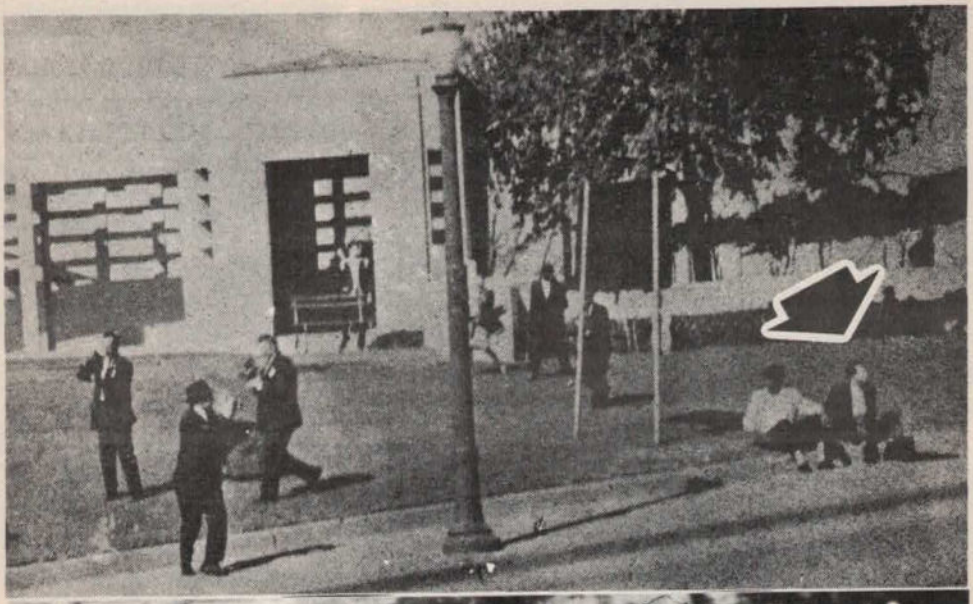
Taped interviews with the Secret Service agents present during the motorcade, prior to their departure from Dallas, indicated that they believed that an "automatic weapon" was fired from the top of the knoll (WFAA-TV files, Dallas). No mention of these views is made in the Secret Service's subsequent report to the Warren Commission.

MEN POSE AS AGENTS

Although the Warren Commission and the Secret Service both maintained that no agents were present in Dealey Plaza after the assassination, Dallas Police were given Secret Service identification by men behind the grassy knoll, at the rear of the Book Depository, and in front of it. These alleged agents were never accounted for in Secret Service reports, and were never seen again.



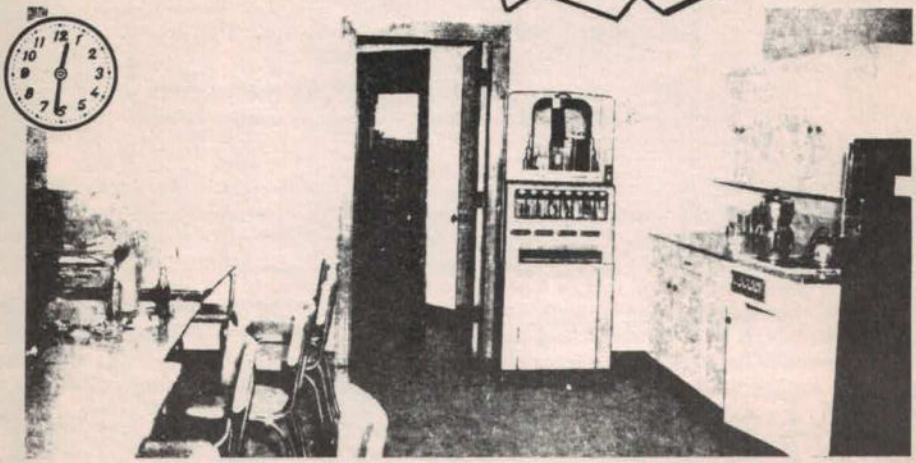
The Umbrella Man: umbrella furled.



WAYS

The "umbrella man" sits nonchalantly as cameramen feverishly film the assassination scene. To the left (out of view) other bystanders remain prone and protect their children. Texas newspaper editor Penn Jones Jr. states that the umbrella was abandoned to be picked up by someone else (see page 37, lower photo).

UPI A 7N DA
PRECEDE KENNEDY
DALLAS, NOV. 22(UPI)—THREE SHOTS WERE FIRED AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S MOTORCADE TODAY IN DOWNTOWN DALLAS
JT1234PCS



Only seconds after 12.31 p.m, Lee Oswald was confronted by a police officer and the TSBD's superintendent in the first floor staff canteen, where he had bought a coca-cola. He could not have descended from his "sniper's perch" by the lift (its door was propped open on another floor) – nor could he have used the stairs. Employee Victoria Adams, coming down the stairs, at the time said no-one passed her (Warren Comm. Hearings vol. VI 392, vol. III 223).

WAS TO MA
FLASH FLASH
KENNEDY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED
PERHAPS SERIOUSLY
PERHAPS FATALLY BY ASSASSINS BULLET
JT 1239 PCS

James Hicks, identified as a surveyor from Enid, Oklahoma, claimed to have heard four shots. One of the shots hit a traffic sign, which he said was removed almost at once by men he assumed to be Dallas police. Hicks (arrowed) also left his name with police, but was never contacted. A darker side to Hicks emerged during the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial (pages 50-51) when he asserted he had actually been directing teams of gunmen by radio at the assassination site. The bulge in Hicks' left rear pocket may have been a transmitter, and a dangling S-shaped wire could be discerned on the original of this photo. Hicks is currently in a Federal Mental Hospital.

These three "tramps" were taken into custody by police soon after the assassination. The time is shortly after 1 pm. The men were found by police Sgt. D.V. Harkness after he stopped and searched a train moving out of the freightyards just North-West of the Texas Book Depository. The men were taken to the Sheriff's Office, but no official record exists of this much photographed encounter. (See also page 59).

POLICE RADIO CHANNEL II

260-531	Send me a squad for a prisoner at Elm and Houston. (c.12.42pm)
531-260	Do you have the suspect?
15-2-531	Did they advise they have the suspect.
531-15-2	No. They do not have the suspect.

ARRESTS

Within a few minutes of the assassination, a young man clad in a black leather jacket and black gloves was led from the nearby Dal-Tex building by two uniformed officers. To the catcalls of the assembled crowd, he was put in a waiting police car and driven off. According to the police report, the "suspect had been up in the building across the street from the book depository without a good excuse", and that he had been arrested and taken to the Sheriff's Office. Sheriff's Office Interrogation Reports, however, contain no record of this man or any alibi he may have given. A number of men were arrested or taken into custody in the Dealey Plaza area, yet no names or descriptions are available. Estimates have ranged up to 11 arrests (not counting Oswald). Among them were the three "tramps" who were taken in for questioning because men were seen running from the picket fence on the grassy knoll immediately after the assassination – one of whom appeared to be carrying a radio headpiece. . .

The 4 pm edition of the Dallas Times-Herald reported another incident: "Patrolman W.E. Barker saw workers in the Texas School Book Depository pecking on a window from the third floor and pointing to a man who was wearing horn rimmed glasses, a plaid coat and rain coat. The officer immediately arrested the man for questioning and placed him in a room of witnesses in Sheriff Decker's office across the street from the Depository. With the young man protesting, the crowd all along the way jeered at him as he was escorted across the street . . . Officers on the case would not explain what connection the man might have with the shooting, nor would they identify him."

Even more intruiging was another short dispatch, also from the Times-Herald, on December 8. "It was also learned Saturday that an early suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy was still in gaol, but no longer as a suspect in the killing. The man, a 30-year old man, who gave a Knight Street address, was arrested minutes after the assassination when officers swarmed rail road yards near the assassination. A man was reported seen in that area carrying a rifle".

An interesting aspect of the police radio channel II transcript (above) regarding the "prisoner" at the corner of Elm and Houston is the fact that, at that stage, no description of any suspect had been broadcast – yet the dispatcher announced that "They do not have THE suspect" (emphasis added), without awaiting a reply from car 260.

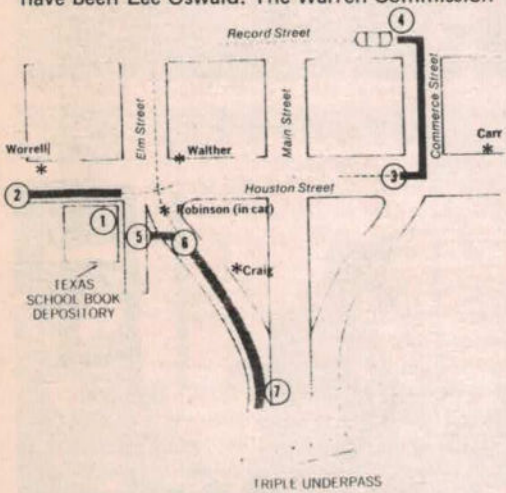
Another unidentified man is led towards the Sheriff's Office. Texas newspaper editor Penn Jones places the time between one o'clock and 1.15 pm. Jones points out that the man's coat *seems a little long, and appears to have something concealed on the right side. Theorists have wondered if this was J.A. Milteer (see page 6).*

TEXAS
BOOK DE

Bullet mark on curb of Main Street, as photographed on the afternoon of November 22.

MORE MYSTERIES

TOP LEFT A photo taken during the assassination shows a man in the doorway of the book depository who theorists think might have been Lee Oswald. The Warren Commission said it was fellow employee Billy Lovelady, but he was wearing a wide striped shirt that day – unlike the man in the doorway . . .



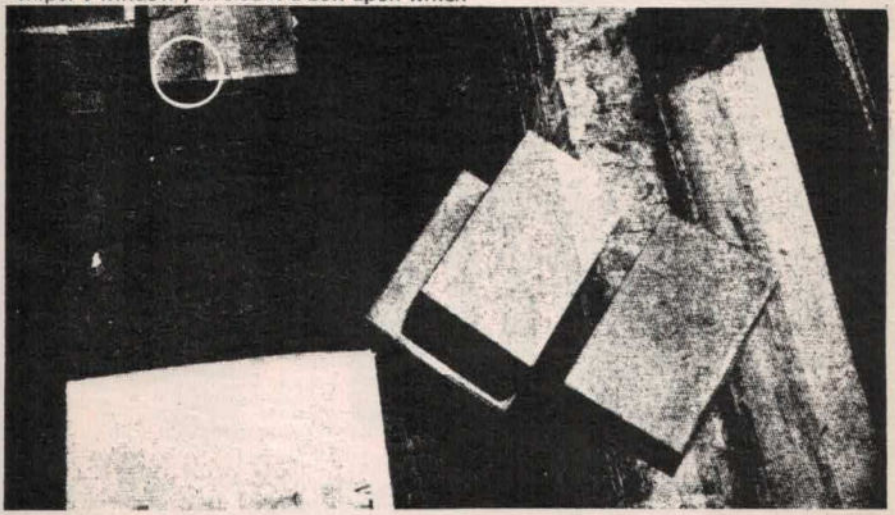
TOP RIGHT In addition to the bullet mark shown in this photo, spectators claimed another bullet struck the ground near a sewer opening across from the book depository. If two bullets missed then Oswald could not have been the lone assassin.

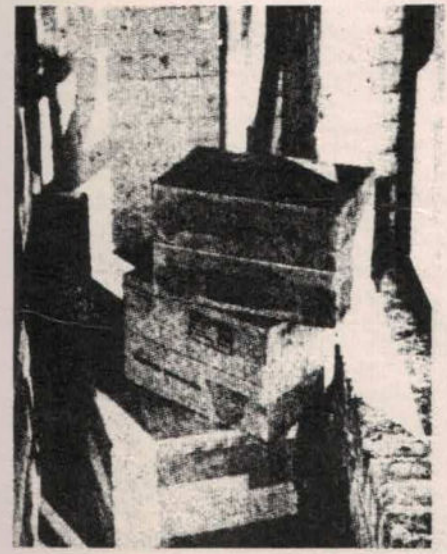
LEFT Numbered are the movements of a man in a brown jacket seen on the sixth floor prior to the shooting, who entered a station wagon soon afterwards (3), was driven round the block onto Elm Street, where a man resembling Lee Oswald was picked up. Asterisked are the witnesses who saw these events.

BELOW Eugene Hale Brading, a Californian convict on parole with links with the Mafia, was arrested shortly after these pictures were taken – when he was found inside the nearby Dal-Tex building by police. Under questioning, he gave the name "Jim Braden" and was allowed to leave. Meanwhile, his hotel room-mates had abruptly checked out (90 minutes after the murder) though they were booked there for a further two days . . .

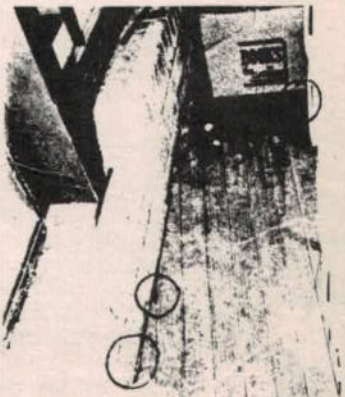
The TSBD's exits were not secured by police, even though witnesses immediately pointed out the window from which they had seen shots fired. Police did not find the "sniper's perch" until 42 minutes after the murder (it was precisely where the witnesses had pointed) – and the rifle was found 10 minutes later than that.

Arrowed top right is eagle-eyed Howard Brennan, the Warren Commission's star witness. He actually claimed to have identified Oswald as the 6th floor gunman (although film taken during the assassination shows him watching the motorcade). Middle photo and bottom left – the magical movement of book cartons at the 'sniper's window', circled is a box upon which

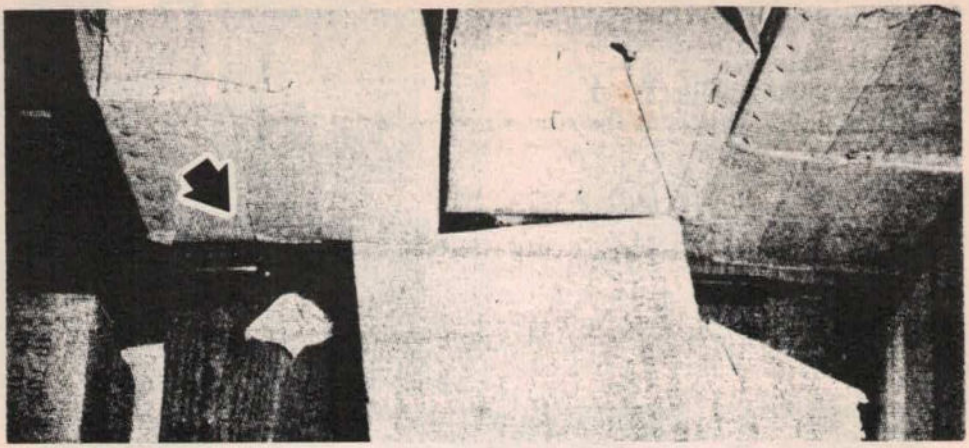


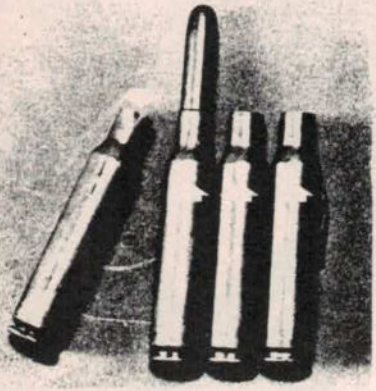


the FBI discovered Oswald's palmprint. Who moved these boxes around, and why? Other photos showed even further tampering . . .



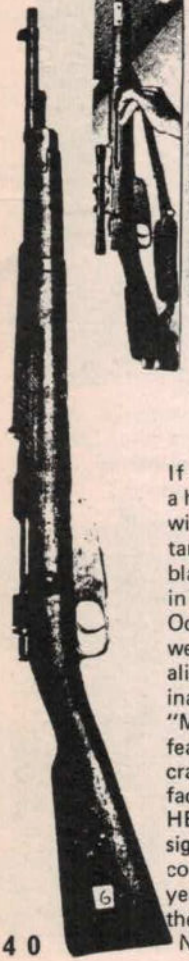
Circled are the three empty cartridge cases found at the "sniper's window".





Three of the four cartridge cases bear chambering marks characteristic of Oswald's rifle. The fourth lacks a chambering mark and has a dented lip.

Commission Exhibit 543: This dented cartridge case found on the sixth floor of the Depository could not (in this condition) have held a projectile on November 22.



If only one rifle was used to murder the President, then it can only have been a high precision semi-automatic weapon mounted on a carriage and equipped with an aim corrector – fired by an Olympic standard marksman used to moving targets. Instead, the Warren Commission, committed to the lone assassin theory, blamed an aging $12.78 mail-order, bolt-action rifle known by Italian soldiers in World War II as the "humanitarian" rifle because of its inaccuracy. The October 1964 issue of Mechanics Illustrated described the alleged assassination weapon (a 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano, traced to Oswald through his apparent alias of A.J. Hidell, page 44) as "crudely made, poorly designed, dangerous and inaccurate". Remembered in the marines as a "poor shot", often getting "Maggie's Drawers" (a red flag denoting a complete miss), Oswald's amazing feat of marksmanship on November 22 could not be emulated by either FBI crackshots or three National Rifle Association "masters". Even worse are the facts that a paraffin test of Oswald's cheek proved negative, indicating that HE DID NOT FIRE A RIFLE on November 22; that the rifle's loose telescopic sight had to be REALIGNED with shims before the Commission's experts could fire it – and that the only commercially available ammunition was 20 years old . . . TOP – Hidden between book cartons on the TSBD's 6th floor was the "murder weapon", mistakenly identified for 24 hours as a 7.5 Mauser (until Nov 23, 1963). LEFT – a Mannlicher-Carcano. Above it is "Oswald's" gun.

MURDER OF OFFICER J.D. TIPPIT ...

EVENTS LEADING UP TO MURDER OF OFFICER TIPPIT

12.33 pm – According to the Warren Commission, Oswald left the book depository building. 12.40 pm – he boarded a bus seven blocks from the depository. Because of a traffic jam, he asked for a transfer and got off. At the same moment, Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig saw a man he later identified as Oswald enter a station wagon driven by an unknown 'dark complexioned' male in front of the book depository. Also at about 12.44, the police dispatcher broadcast a description of a suspect wanted in connection with the Kennedy shooting. 12.45 pm – dispatcher orders officer Tippit, alone in his squad car to "move into central Oak Cliff area". All other cars are ordered to the book depository. 12.48 pm – Oswald enters a taxi, and is taken to a spot near his lodgings. 12.54 pm – dispatcher advises Tippit to "be at large for any emergency that comes in". 1.00 pm – President pronounced dead at Parkland Hospital. Oswald enters lodgings. 1.03 pm – Dallas police car, occupied by patrolmen, stops in front of lodgings, blows horn twice and then drives off. A minute later, Oswald leaves. Housekeeper sees him at bus stop in 'dark' jacket. 1.08 pm – Tippit makes two attempts to contact dispatcher. Within minutes he is shot to death near the corner of Tenth Street and Patton Avenue – nearly one mile south-east of Oswald's lodgings. 1.16 pm – Police informed of Tippit killing by citizen using squad car radio. 1.22 pm – Description of suspect wanted in Tippit shooting broadcast. 1.28 pm – Officer reports discovery of white jacket near Tippit murder scene and, at the same time, Jack Ruby is seen by two witnesses (both knew him) at Parkland Hospital. 1.30 pm – President's death officially announced to reporters at Parkland. 1.45 pm – Police radio announces "Information: a suspect just went into Texas Theatre", a cinema about half a mile from Tippit murder scene.

(Below) Tippit's squad car at the murder site. He died near where the policeman is standing . . .

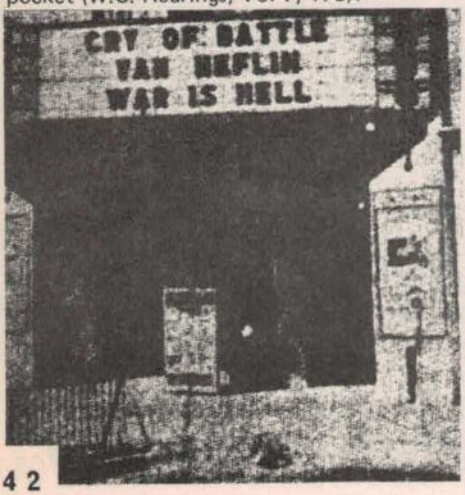
...AND CAPTURE OF LEE OSWALD

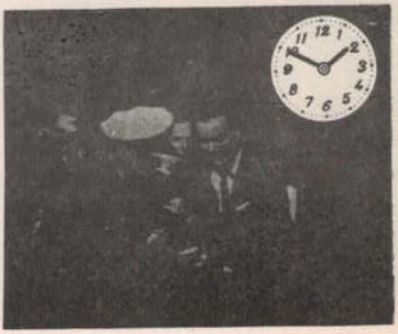
The Tippit slaying, like the President's murder, is notable for the discrepancies in the official account. This is not surprising because there are THREE DIFFERENT versions of the Dallas Police radio logs, more inconsistent witnesses — and NO published autopsy report. The killer, described in a 1.32 pm broadcast as having DARK WAVY hair and wearing a light grey jacket, did not immediately flee the scene — but dallied ostentatiously, emptied the gun (muttering "poor dumb cop"), before sauntering off. He was later seen to discard his jacket (laundry mark B 9738) which could not be traced to any owner — least of all the 'dark' jacket wearing Oswald. (See Harold Weisberg's "Whitewash" series for the suppressed facts regarding Tippit's death).

Commission Exhibit 162: Jacket found near Tippit slaying.

Oswald, who had tucked a revolver into his trousers before leaving his lodgings, entered the Texas Theatre to watch two war films — but did not pay. The cashier later admitted she was listening to a radio. At 12.50 pm police, acting apparently on a call from a man who had seen Oswald enter without paying, swarmed the theatre and dragged him out (see bottom right) after "a fight" (see "The Oswald Affair" by Leo Sauvage for details). Among the amazing incidents that were to follow is the fact that despite previous searches, it was not until 4.05 pm — more than two hours after his capture — that five revolver cartridges were found in Oswald's pocket (W.C. Hearings, Vol 7, 173)!

Arresting Officer M. N. McDonald.





"I DIDN'T KILL ANYBODY"

As police frogmarched the protesting Oswald from the Texas Theatre, he cried out: "I didn't kill anybody". Throughout the next two days he continued his denials, and Dallas police described his attitude as one of arrogance and defiance. Despite lengthy interrogations, by or in the presence of a total of 19 men (including a United States Marshall), no taped or stenographic records exist of Oswald's statements while in custody. According to memoranda submitted later, Oswald was especially hostile towards FBI agent Hosty (see below) who he accused of having twice "mistreated" Marina Oswald, practically accosting her . . .

November 22, 1963

Captain W.P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald
605 Elsbeth Street

Sir:

On November 22, 1963, at approximately 2:50PM, the undersigned officer met Special Agent James Hosty of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the basement of the City Hall.

At that time Special Agent Hosty related to this officer that the Subject was a member of the Communist Party, and that he was residing in Dallas.

The Subject was arrested for the murder of Officer J.D. Tippit and is a prime suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The information regarding the Subject's affiliation with the Communist Party is the first information this officer has received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding same.

Agent Hosty further stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was aware of the Subject and that they had information that this Subject was capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack Revill

Jack Revill, Lieutenant
Criminal Intelligence Section

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 7th day of April, 1964.

FRANCES BOCK
Notary, Dallas County, Dallas, Texas

The LEE OSWALD Show

"I'M JUST A PATSY"

In Oswald's possession when arrested, police said, was duplicate identification – one set in the name of Lee Oswald, the other in the name of "Alek James Hidell" which also bore Oswald's photographs.

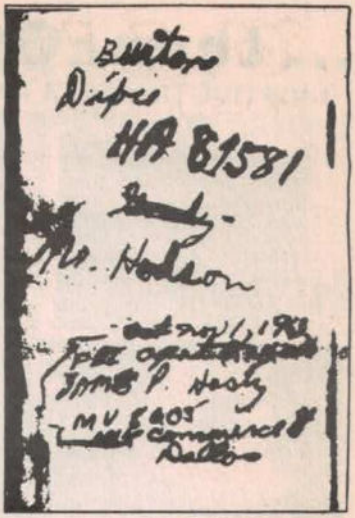
A search of his personal effects in Irving revealed some left-wing literature. Prosecutor Bill Alexander immediately told reporters that Oswald had killed President Kennedy "in furtherance of a Communist conspiracy." Within 15 minutes, word was received from Washington to "knock off this Communist stuff" (see 'Esquire', June 1967). Newsmen, nevertheless, were fed a steady diet of similar ill-founded "facts" throughout Oswald's custody. As new "evidence" was unearthed, press conferences were called (see below).

Jack Ruby haunted Police Headquarters throughout the week-end. He first tried to bring sandwiches to detectives questioning Oswald just after his arrest, and then spent much of his time "acting like a reporter" (photo, top right). During one press conference he corrected District Attorney Henry Wade who said Oswald was once a member of the "Free Cuba" organisation in New Orleans, (Ruby rightly stated instead that it was the "Fair Play for Cuba" movement).

As the world watched on TV, Oswald was asked by a reporter (at 7.55 pm, November 22) if he had shot the President. He denied it, stating: "I'm just a patsy". In other statements to pressmen, he said he had not been questioned about Kennedy's murder until several hours after his arrest.

• • •

Q. Mr. Oswald, how did you hurt your eye?
A. A policeman hit me.



(Above) Jack Ruby distributed Carousel Club passes to newsmen and police during his frequent visits to Police Headquarters. (Right) Oswald's notebook contained FBI agent James Hosty's telephone number and car license-plate number. Was he an FBI informer – a subsequent allegation that non plussed the Warren Commission?

During interrogation, Oswald labelled the photo (middle) a "fake". Police said the photo had been found at his home – but Oswald denied this, stating that "some person unknown to him" had made the picture. (Below) photos from the Fred Newcomb slide series prove Oswald's claim that his face had been superimposed on someone else's body... Did Oswald, who said he knew "all about photography", doctor the picture – or was he being framed?

... then Oswald dies

ABORTIVE TRANSFER TO COUNTY JAIL, NOVEMBER 24

1. The ramp entrance at Police Headquarters, City Hall. Ruby is supposed to have entered here to kill Oswald. 2. The basement and the ramp. 3. Jack Ruby (arrowed) awaits the President's "assassin". 4 & 5. Lunging forward, Ruby shoots Oswald at 11.21 a.m.

Lee Oswald died at Parkland Hospital at 1.07 p.m. on November 24, in the same room that President Kennedy had been treated. Increasingly, Oswald's protestations had become more frantic as "evidence" mounted against him. Silenced forever was a man far more enigmatic and chimerical than the rosy "Red" portrait painted by police – and relayed to the world by newsmen.

Denied legal aid (partly because no local lawyers wished to represent so notorious a client), Oswald's Constitutional Rights were constantly violated by Dallas authorities. Only circumstantial evidence tenuously linked him with the murders of Kennedy and Tippit, yet prosecutors wove a tapestry of seeming guilt for nation-wide TV audiences. Security for the prize prisoner, too, was almost non-existent – despite telephoned death threats against him! Dallas police chief Curry could not be contacted at his home about the threats, on the morning of the 24th – because his wife had taken the phone off the hook. . .

JUSTICE IN DALLAS ?

THE TRIAL OF JACK RUBY

Jacob Leon Rubinstein (Jack Ruby), like Lee Oswald, was an extraordinary person. Once a small-time Chicago gangster, he had moved to Dallas, where he became a partly successful owner of two striptease clubs. A police "buff", 52 year old Ruby entertained officers with whisky and "fixed" them up with girls – generosities that might have had a bearing on the outcome of his eight arrests (no convictions).

After a sensational trial in Dallas in March 1964, most notable perhaps for the eccentric and absent minded behaviour of Judge Joe B. Brown (He once shoved through crowds to his court yelling "Fire!"). Ruby was found guilty of murder "with malice" and was sentenced to be electrocuted. He appealed against the conviction, however, and on October 5, 1966, the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals reversed the verdict of the Dallas jury.

A new trial was scheduled for early in 1967, but on December 9th, 1966, Ruby was unexpectedly taken to hospital with an apparently advanced case of cancer. He died at Parkland Hospital on January 3, 1967.

VICTIM'S MOTHER. Barred from court, Marguerite Oswald sat in corridor, where judge chatted with her.

Interviewed in the Dallas county jail by the Warren Commission, which made a special trip from Washington, on June 7th, 1964, Ruby had seemed reluctant to speak freely. "Gentlemen, my life is in danger here," he said in a plea to be allowed to testify in Washington where no police representatives would be present. The Commission declined his request, despite its formidable powers of subpoena.

A thousand unanswered questions remain about Ruby's activities. Why did he go to Parkland Hospital when Kennedy was still being treated? Did he have conspiratorial meetings with Oswald and others at the Carousel Club, as witnesses alleged? Independent investigations have, since 1964, suggested that Ruby was involved in narcotics, vice, gun-running to Cuba – and even that he was a CIA "bagman" (paymaster). While secret reports about Ruby compiled by the FBI remain unavailable to bona fide researchers in the National Archives, Washington, the speculations will continue to multiply. . .

Meanwhile, Ruby has been consigned to history as the patriotic night-club owner who sought to spare Jackie Kennedy the ordeal of attending a trial. . . by killing the accused assassin.

Note: "Destiny in Dallas", a photographic record of the Ruby trial, etc, in booklet form, is still available. Write to Leslie E. Allen, 9906 Harwell Drive, Dallas, Texas. . . 75220.

The Warren Commission

> MR. MCCLOY: The Lincoln assassination was a plot.
> MR. DULLES: Yes, but one man was so dominant that it almost wasn't a plot.

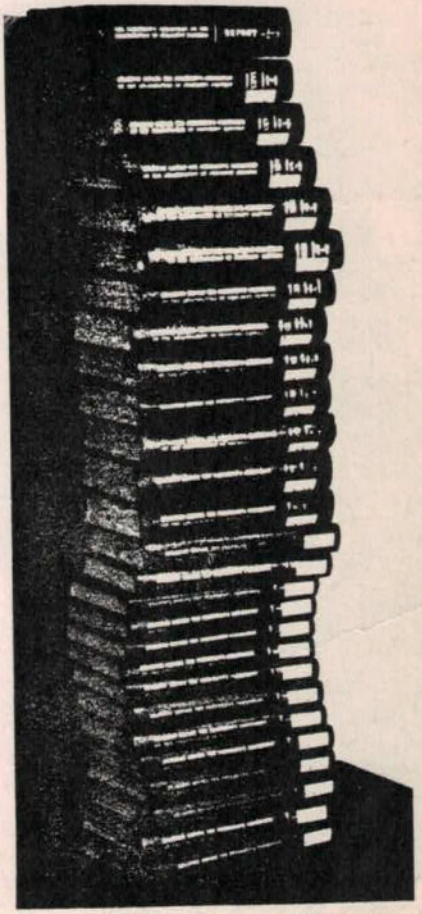
A week after the assassination, President Johnson appointed a Commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren. Among the six Commissioners were Allen Dulles, head of the CIA until Kennedy removed him after the Bay of Pigs disaster; Sen. Richard Russell, chairman of the Senate Armed Forces subcommittee; John J. McCloy, a former head of the O.S.S., and congressman GERALD FORD, who "enjoyed the reputation as being the CIA's best friend in the House of Representatives" . . .

Ten months later, the Commission announced its finding – that Lee Oswald, acting alone, had fired three shots (two hits and a miss!) killing Kennedy and wounding Governor Connally. How did it arrive at this conclusion? Here are some facts about the Commission's Hearings:

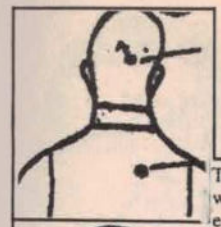
Less than one third of the hearings dealt with the pertinent facts of the assassination; the source of the shots; the identity of the assassin, and Oswald's movements on Nov 22. 43% of the Commission's time was spent hearing testimony concerning Oswald's life history; 12% was spent hearing about the operations of Government agencies. 552 witnesses were interviewed by the FBI or CIA in field investigations, or submitted affidavits – only 94 of them testified before the Commission, and 51 of these were experts in forensic pathology, ballistics, fingerprints, and hair and fibre analysis. Did the Commission have the ability to understand this heady testimony?

Some of the staff lawyers thought the hearings were "a joke". Assistant counsel Wesley Liebeler said that most of the Commissioners were absent most of the time, and that they would stop in "for a few minutes", ask a question "which blew the lawyer's entire line of questioning," and then "rushed off to make a quorum or something". Assistant counsel Joseph Ball said he spent considerable time "talking to an empty room" during the 49 days of hearings. (Senator Russell attended during only six per cent of the testimony – while ex-CIA Chief Dulles heard 71 per cent).

The dead Oswald, whose shooting ability no-one could equal, had no representation before the Commission, nor were any of the witnesses cross-examined. The Commission, however, ended up blaming him for the assassination, the murder of Dallas patrolman Tippit, an assassination attempt on retired General Edwin Walker (see page 7) AND allegedly threatening the life of RICHARD M. NIXON!



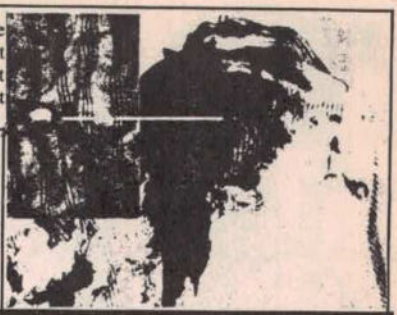
The Warren *Report* and its twenty-six supporting volumes of testimony and exhibits.

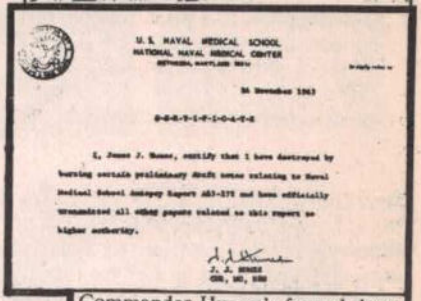


The position of Kennedy's back wound was sketched by Commander Boswell (above) during the autopsy. Later, when an official rendering was made (below), the wound was raised to agree with the official theory.

See also appendix 1.

Bullet holes in the back of the President's clothing are consistent with testimony given by Secret Service and FBI agents present at autopsy.





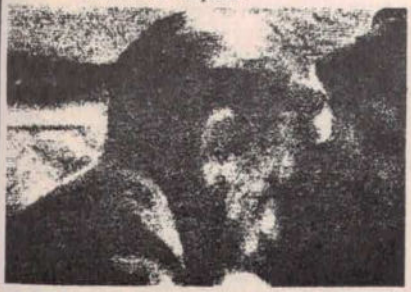
U. S. NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER

I, James J. Humes, certify that I have destroyed by burning certain preliminary draft notes relating to Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272 and have officially transmitted all extant papers related to this report to higher authority.

J. J. HUMES
CDR, MC, USN

Commander Humes's formal document certifying that he had burned preliminary notes of the autopsy. The reason, one Commission staff member believes, was that they reflected a finding contrary to the official report.

In order to make plausible a shot entering the occipital region and exiting the right top of the head, a Navy medical artist had to distort the position of the President's head under the impact of the fatal bullet. Zapruder frame 312 (below) shows its actual position at the instant of impact.



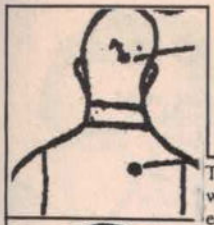
Z312 SKETCH

More serious, however, was the fact that crucial frames of the Zapruder film of the assassination were printed out of sequence – giving the impression that Kennedy's head had moved FORWARDS after the final shots (FBI chief Hoover admitted this "error").

Drawings, purportedly showing the locations of the President's wounds, did not tie in with photos of holes in his clothing supplied by the FBI, which were somehow also published in one of the volumes (Autopsy photos of the dead President were left undeveloped). Of greater embarrassment, perhaps, was the publication of dialogue that occurred when the Commission learned that Oswald might have been an FBI informer. "We do have a dirty rumor that is very bad for the Commission, the problem, and it is very damaging to the agencies that are involved in it and it must be wiped out insofar as it is possible to do so by this commission," said general counsel (and former solicitor general) J. Lee Rankin . . .

The Commission's report was presented to President Johnson on September 24th, and was made public four days later. Included in the volumes of exhibits, soon published, were the dental charts of Jack Ruby's mother, grammar school records of Oswald, photos of Russian scenery, irrelevant letters and telegrams, picture postcards showing bullfights, a copy of proceedings in an unrelated divorce case, a study of Oswald's pubic hairs, and a traffic ticket received by Jack Ruby.

For further reading, see INQUEST by Edward J. Epstein, the "Whitewash" series by Harold Weisberg, and "Heritage of Stone" by Jim Garrison.



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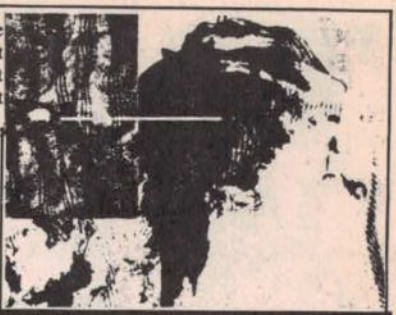

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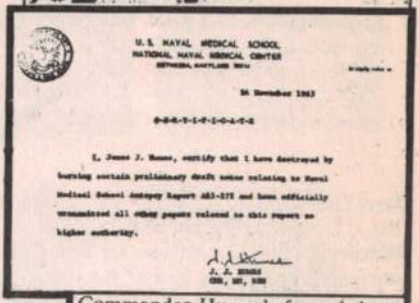

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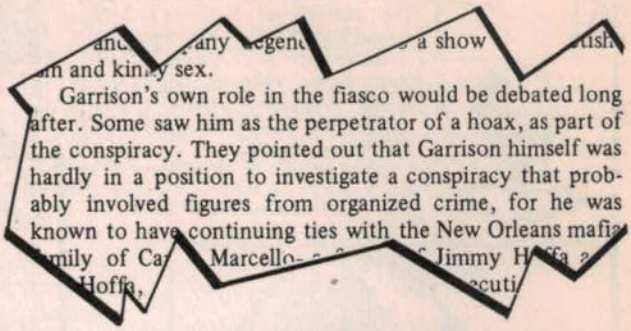
TRIAL OF CLAY SHAW

The Kennedy Assassination 'Plot'



[illegible] any [illegible] a show [illegible] and kin[illegible] sex.

Garrison's own role in the fiasco would be debated long after. Some saw him as the perpetrator of a hoax, as part of the conspiracy. They pointed out that Garrison himself was hardly in a position to investigate a conspiracy that probably involved figures from organized crime, for he was known to have continuing ties with the New Orleans mafia [illegible] mily of Ca[illegible] Marcello- [illegible] Jimmy H[illegible] Hoffa, [illegible]

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's habit, whenever there was an unusual murder in the U.S., was to sift through his files of "unusual individuals". On November 24, 1963, following the assassination, he and his staff repeated the exercise, "and, in this case, we found ourselves, before the end of the day, being very interested in a man named David Ferrie." Investigation showed that Ferrie was not at his home, and that he had in fact gone to Texas. "We had a stake out and arrested him the next day" (Nov 25). Ferrie was handed over to the FBI after a brief questioning, but "they showed very little interest in him".

These were the early events that were to culminate, five years later, in the trial of Clay Shaw, one of New Orleans' most prominent businessmen. Also charged with participation in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy were Ferrie (who suicided prior to the trial) and E.E. Bradley, Californian representative for a right-wing religious broadcaster (Governor Reagan of California refused to allow him to be extradited for trial).

Clay Shaw's trial, in February and March, 1969, lasted three weeks and went a long way toward proving that Shaw did know and meet with Lee Harvey Oswald (dead), David Ferrie (dead) and Jack Ruby (dead), and exchanged money with them. Twelve witnesses saw them together in twos and threes, at various times and places. Garrison also showed, partly with the aid of the Zapruder film subpoenaed from LIFE magazine, that at least three gunmen fired at President Kennedy in Dealey Plaza on November 22, from at least two directions, and therefore there was a conspiracy. Garrison failed to prove to the satisfaction of the New Orleans jury, however, that Clay Shaw was involved in the conspiracy IN DALLAS.

During the 1964 trial of Jack Ruby in Dallas, the FBI provided his defense with "reams of information" with the proviso that no questions be asked about Lee Harvey Oswald. The reasons for this strange transaction are now becoming clearer. During his career in the marines, Oswald had access to 'Confidential' material regarding the location of all air force bases on the U.S. West Coast, all radio frequencies for all squadrons, the number and type of aircraft in each squadron, the name of the commanding officers, and the authentification code of entering and exiting the Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ). He worked for a time, too, at the CIA U-2 base at Atsugi, Japan, where he had access to radio and radar codes and the then new MPS-16 height finding radar.

Oswald was given a "hardship" discharge due to his mother's illness on the basis of a doctor's letter dated September 3, 1959 saying he had been treating Mrs Oswald since September 5, 1959! Instead of aiding his mother, Oswald applied for a passport and defected to Russia – an action necessitating the changing of aircraft call signs, codes and radio frequencies. During his stay in Russia, Gary Powers' U-2 flight was shot down. Later Oswald married a Russian and, with incredible ease, returned to the U.S. (the U.S. Embassy in Moscow lent him $435 for travelling expenses).

David W. Ferrie

Clay L. Shaw

Lee Harvey Oswald

Born in New Orleans, Oswald had returned to that city from time to time (he first met David Ferrie there when both were members of the Civil Air Patrol). After his return from Russia, he soon gravitated toward the city again. This time he set up a bogus chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (of which he was apparently the only member), distributed leaflets, got into a fight and was arrested, later appearing on T.V. During this period, it was later discovered, Oswald's FPCC office was located in a building which housed the offices of a CIA front organisation – Guy Bannister & Associates, listed as a private detective organisation.

1963...and DALLAS

In July, Oswald applied for a visa to return to Russia and, in August, applied for a Cuban visa. Also during that year, someone using the alias A.J. Hidell mail ordered a Smith & Wesson .38 revolver (in January) and a rifle (March). Both weapons were delivered to the return address – P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, the post office box of Lee Oswald. During the latter part of 1963, Oswald and his wife were visited several times by FBI agent James Hosty (see page 43). Oswald's mother later remembered that she had seen Lee and Hosty talking together "for half-an-hour" alone in Hosty's car not long before the day of the assassination. Strong evidence is available suggesting that Oswald was in fact an FBI informer. He was allegedly receiving $200 a month pay, and his number was 'S 172'. Oswald is alleged to have telephoned the FBI in Dallas, on November 20, 1963, telling them that President Kennedy was to be assassinated on November 22. The FBI apparently teletyped this information to FBI Chief Hoover – and the New Orleans office of the FBI . . .

Edgar Eugene Bradley

Jim Garrison

For further reading see "The Kennedy Conspiracy" by Paris Flammonde and "Heritage of Stone" by Jim Garrison.

SHABBY TREATMENT OF THE CRITICS

GARRISON: Mr. Carr, did you talk to any FBI agents about this incident?
CARR: Yes, I did.
GARRISON: Did they tell you to forget about it?
DYMOND: I object to that as hearsay.
(defense counsel)
GARRISON: Were you threatened in any way?
THE COURT: I sustain the objection. You cannot tell us the words used by someone who spoke to you because of hearsay; however, you can state that you had conversations with them and what you did as a result of those conversations. I will permit that.
GARRISON: As the result of the conversations with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, what did you do?
CARR: I done as I was instructed. I shut my mouth.
GARRISON: Were you called to testify before the Warren Commission?
CARR: No, sir.

. . . and the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INTIMIDATION?

Assassination eyewitness Richard Randolph Carr, who had been standing on the seventh floor of an unfinished building nearby, heard three shots come from the grassy knoll in rapid succession – and a fourth from a completely different part of Dealey Plaza. The former veteran of Anzio, well acquainted with the sounds of rifle fire, was told to shut his mouth by FBI agents (see above, transcript from Louisiana v. Clay Shaw).

Norman Similas, a Canadian visitor to Dallas who said he had seen the assassination, later wrote an article for the magazine Liberty (see opposite). Hoover's letter suggests that it was the article that was investigated, but in reality the FBI investigated Similas himself – recording his two prior convictions for minor offences, his jobs and former addresses! Authors Mark Lane, Harold Weisberg, Penn Jones Jr and Joachim Joesten, to name but four, have all suffered similar indignities. Secret files about Lane's university campus lecture tour and documents seized after World War II about German born Joesten currently lie in the National Archives – unavailable because of "National Security" . . .

The treatment of dissident witnesses and critics has been cavalier and shabby. Some material witnesses, however, were unluckier still. Some were murdered; some suicided and some died in strange accidents (see "Forgive My Grief" series by Penn Jones Jr) – and for Negro Secret Service agent Abraham Bolden, who claimed to have heard the arrested Oswald yell "Ruby hired me", and eyewitness Jim Hicks (Page 35) "home" is now a federal mental hospital.

Noticeably, none of the few writers that supported the findings of law enforcement agencies and the Warren Commission have had their mail tampered with, their lives threatened, or have been subjected to FBI scrutiny . . .

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 3, 1964, and my letter dated September 25, 1964, concerning an article which appeared in the July 15, 1964, issue of "Liberty," a Canadian magazine.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication dated September 24, 1964, relating to investigation conducted in regard to the above article. # 1530

Additional investigation is being conducted in this matter and when the results are received, you will be appropriately notified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

conclusion ...

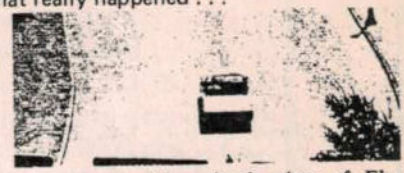
THERE MUST BE A NEW INVESTIGATION

The scenario of events in Dallas in 1963, according to the Warren Commission, was that the assassination-inclined Oswald took his stripped down rifle (in a paper bag) to the book depository where he killed the President. A description of the gunman seen at the 6th floor window by a witness was broadcast by police at 12.45 pm. Based on this broadcast, Officer Tippit is supposed to have stopped Oswald – and was shot.

Not one of the hundreds of witnesses who saw the assassination saw it as the Commission believed it happened. Not one believed that a single bullet wounded both Kennedy and Connally, or that the second shot missed. The MAJORITY, indeed, said that all or most of the shots came from the grassy knoll. The American people, too, found the Commission's central finding hard to credit. In a Gallup poll, in May 1967, 64% believed that OTHERS WERE INVOLVED in the assassination. There has also been a call for a congressional investigation (by Rep. Theodore Kupferman, R-NY) and many magazines and newspapers have also called for a re-investigation. The response from Government has been a frightening silence . . .

Committed to the concept of a lone assassin, the Commission was forced to ignore vital witnesses and evidence – and concoct a wholly unacceptable version of history. For the politically confusing Oswald, the moment of truth may have arrived when he was confronted in the TSBD's cafeteria, and learned that the President had just been killed outside. He may have quickly realised with a dawning sense of horror that he might somehow be "framed" – and fled. From then on, if he was the pre-ordained 'patsy', the hunt was on – and it could have but one ending. Oswald's increasingly frantic protestations in custody might indicate that he fully realised what was happening.

Neither Oswald or his old bolt-action rifle were capable of the swiftly-executed murder (six seconds!). At the moment of the first shot, too, an oak tree would have obscured the vision of any 6th floor marksman. Numerous shots came from the knoll and other locations (the Dal-Tex building?) and a rifle traceable to Oswald, with expended cartridges, was found in the book depository. Like many other events, these incidents are compatible only with a conspiracy. The President's assassins are therefore **still free**. Their identities are probably known – and, some day, they may be brought to justice . . . in the meantime, find a copy of the Warren Commission report and the books reviewed in this booklet – compare, contrast and decide for yourself what really happened . . .



A possible sniper's view of Elm Street from the Dal-Tex Building.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON DOUBTS WARREN REPORT CONCLUSION

David Wise, author of *The Politics Of Lying* made the following statement: "Three interviews were filmed for CBS at the LBJ ranch in Texas in September and October, 1969. When the third Johnson interview was shown on May 2, 1970, it included this message about thirty seconds into the program: 'Certain material has been deleted from this broadcast at President Johnson's request, made on the grounds of national security.' During the filming of the interview Johnson had expressed some misgivings about the Warren Commission's central finding that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, had killed President Kennedy. Johnson indicated to Cronkite that he still retained some doubts and that, possibly, a conspiracy had been involved.

Later Johnson apparently thought the better of these remarks, but he did not ask to delete them until several weeks had gone by. Cronkite, backed by Richard S. Salant, president of CBS News, opposed the deletion, arguing that the request had come too late. But they were overruled, possibly by CBS president Frank Stanton.

Cronkite, a newsman of great integrity and high professional standards, had been unhappy from the start with Johnson's right to edit the tapes. In this case he felt that Johnson was misusing his right to make deletions, since it was difficult to see how, six years after the assassination, any 'national security' was involved."

Leo Janos, former aide to President Johnson, now a correspondent for *Time Magazine*, said that Johnson told him in a conversation at the LBJ ranch a few months before he died, "I never believed Oswald acted alone."

Appendix 1

SAMPLE LIST OF GARNERED DOCUMENTS STILL UNAVAILABLE IN NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The following is a partial list of archived classified documents pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy, still unavailable to bona fide researchers (because of 'national security'). Some of the documents were not even made available to the Warren Commission – the official inquiry, authorised by President Johnson . . .

Abbreviations :

C	*Confidential*
S	*Secret*
TS	*Top Secret*

Guidelines :

1. *Classified by statutory requirement for that Agency*
2. *"National Security"*
3A *Disclosure prejudicial to law enforcement*
3B *Disclosure would reveal Confidential source*
3C *Disclosure would embarrass innocent persons*

CD		*Guideline*	*Subject*	
66	FBI	3C	Oswald	
76	FBI	3ABC	Hoaxes, False reports, irresponsible reporting	
78	FBI	2	Oswald Mexican trip	
89	FBI	?	Income tax returns of Ruby & associates	
90	FBI	?	Income tax returns of Oswald & relatives	
100	CIA	2	Analysis of world reaction to assassination	
101a	Treas.	1	Income tax info on Ruby, Oswald et al.	
101f	Treas.		Narcotics Bureau report re. Ruby	
212	FBI	2	Ruth Hyde Paine	C
218	FBI	2	Michael Ralph Paine	C
222	SS	3C	re Lloyd John Wilson & his implication in assass.	
674	CIA	2	Info given to the SS but not yet the WC.	S
971	CIA	2	Tel call to US embassy. Canberra re planned assass.	S
991	FBI	3C	Letter to Atty. Genl. from Norman P. Michaud	
992	FBI	3C	re: Norman P. Michaud; threat against LBJ.	
1000	CIA	2	Mexican interrogation of Gilberto Alvarado	S
1041	CIA	2	Allegations re intell Training School in Minsk	S
1054	CIA	2	Information on Jack Ruby and associates	S
1080	FBI	3C	Information on Harold R. Isaacs	
1084	FBI	2	Lee Harvey Oswald; Luis Fernandez Gonzalez	S
1089	CIA	2	Letter re assass. sent to Costa Rican embassy	S
1126	FBI	3B	Jack Ruby: Long distance phone calls.	
1131	CIA	2	"Soviet Brainwashing techniques"	
1222	CIA	2	Statements by DeMohrenschildt re assass & LHO	S
1287	CIA	2	re Oswald and affidavit concerning cropped picture	S
1133	FBI	3B	Toll charges incurred by Seth Kantor	
1138	FBI	3B	Various Ruby phone calls. (Evan Grant; Vegas club)	
1532	CIA	2	Documents seized at end WWII re Joachim Joesten	C
1551	CIA	2	Conversations between Cuban President & ambass.	TS
1552	CIA	2	Soviet use of Kidnapping & assass; Sov. press reaction	S

Appendix 2

THE MILTEER DOCUMENTS

The continuing story of Joseph Milteer, as told by the FBI. Former Senate investigator and Kennedy assassination writer, Harold Weisberg, discovered these "non-existent" documents after painstaking research. Was Milteer involved in the conspiracy to murder Kennedy, or was he just a big-talking racist with the gift of prophesy? Evidently, the FBI believed his protestations (see last document in appendix 2) despite the 'bugged' tape evidence . . .

MM 89-35
1.

Re: THREAT TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY
BY J. A. MILTEER, MIAMI, FLORIDA,
NOVEMBER 9, 1963

On November 26, 1963, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past and in addition has furnished some information that could not be verified or corroborated, advised SA PETERSON as follows:

On November 23, 1963, J. A. MILTEER was in the Union Train Station, Jacksonville, Florida, and at about 4:25 p.m. on that date stated he was very jubilant over the death of President KENNEDY. MILTEER stated, "Everything ran true to form. I guess you thought I was kidding you when I said he would be killed from a window with a high-powered rifle." When questioned as to whether he was guessing when he originally made the threat regarding President KENNEDY, MILTEER is quoted as saying, "I don't do any guessing."

On the evening of November 23, 1963, MILTEER departed Jacksonville, Florida, by automobile en route to Columbia, South Carolina. During this trip, MILTEER stated that he had been in Houston, Ft. Worth, and Dallas, Texas, as well as New Orleans, Louisiana, Biloxi and Jackson, Mississippi, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. MILTEER said he was acquainted with one R. E. DAVIS of Dallas, Texas, whom he described as a "good man," but did not indicate he was personally acquainted with DAVIS. MILTEER did not indicate on what dates he was in the above cities, except for Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

MILTEER related that he was in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and contacted ROBERT SHELTON of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (United Klans), on the evening prior to the bombing of the

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The Federal Bureau of Investigation has requested that certain pages of this document not be disclosed. This request was incorporated in a letter of August 13, 1965, to Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States from Norbert A. Schlei, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice.

Commission Document Number: 1347

Pages Withheld: 121

MM 89-35
3.

A characterization of the Association of South Carolina Klans follows. Sources therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

After their arrival, MILTEER stated that there was no point in discussing President KENNEDY, and again stated, "We must now concentrate on the Jews." MILTEER advised that he was preparing a pamphlet which he wanted to disseminate throughout the country. Prior to concluding their discussion, information was received that JACK RUBY had killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD. In view of this, MILTEER said he would have to alter the information he was setting out in his pamphlet.

The source advised that based on his contact with MILTEER, he could not definitely state whether MILTEER was acquainted with either RUBY or OSWALD.

122

P. 121 in withheld pursuant CR 1347

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 1, 1963

JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, was interviewed November 27, 1963, at which time he advised that during April, 1963, he attended a national meeting of the Congress of Freedom, New Orleans, Louisiana. He described this organization as one that believed in Americanism and he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by a Mr. THOMAS, Chairman of the organization, Omaha, Nebraska. He stated during this meeting neither he nor anyone in his presence discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MILTEER stated further that in June, 1963, he went to Dallas, Texas, to attempt to persuade DAN SMOOT, author of the "Dan Smoot Report" to run as Vice-President on the Constitution Party ticket in the election in November, 1964. He stated he had no other business in Dallas.

MILTEER further stated that on October 18-20, 1963, he traveled to Indianapolis, Indiana, with BILL SOMERSETT of Miami, Florida, and LEE McCLOUD of Atlanta, Georgia. They attended the National Convention of the Constitution Party. He stated he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by CURTIS B. DALL, former son-in-law of the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MILTEER described himself as a non-dues-paying member of the White Citizens Council of Atlanta, Georgia, the Congress of Freedom and the Constitution Party.

MILTEER emphatically denies ever making threats to assassinate President KENNEDY or participating in any such assassination. He stated he has never heard anyone make such threats. He also denied making threats against anyone subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he does not know, nor has he ever been in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY to his knowledge.

MILTEER denied any knowledge of the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on November 15, 1963.

- 24 -

On 11/27/63 at Quitman, Georgia File # Atlanta 105-3193

by SAs KENNETH A. WILLIAMS and DONALD A. ADAMS :eb Date dictated 12/1/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Appendix 3

(left) Sketch of man wanted for the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, from New York Times April 11, 1968, compared with picture of man in police custody at scene of JFK assassination in Dallas. After his capture James Earl Ray, King's convicted assassin, was secretly questioned about the photo by FBI agents. And Eric Galt, the man whose name Ray once used as an alias, was approached in strange circumstances with the same picture.

PHOTO CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Associated Press, United Press International, Dallas Times Herald staff photos, Dallas Morning News photos, Denver Post photos, Dallas Police Department Photos, Bunte (Zapruder sequences), National Archives photos, World Wide, Black Star, Robert Hughes, Phil Willis, Life, Marie Muchmore, Orville Nix, Mary Moorman, F.M. Bell, Jack Beers, U.S. Information Service, Josiah Thompson, miscellaneous Warren Commission exhibits.

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FORGIVE MY GRIEF I, FORGIVE MY GRIEF II & FORGIVE MY GRIEF III (U.S. $4 each), ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER FILM (8 mm color – $15), FAREWELL AMERICA ($7.50) and THOMPSON BIBLIOGRAPHY ($3.50) . . . available from Penn Jones Jr, Editor, Midlothian Mirror, P.O. Box 70, Midlothian, Texas . . . 76065. Ask at your post office about postal charges.

WHITEWASH – THE REPORT ON THE WARREN REPORT, WHITEWASH II – the FBI/ Secret Service Coverup, PHOTOGRAPHIC WHITEWASH & "FRAME UP, THE MARTIN LUTHER KING/JAMES EARL RAY CASE" (with new evidence on Kennedy Assassination) . . . available from Harold Weisberg, Route 8, Frederick, Maryland . . . 21701. The first three books named are $4.95 each, Frame-up is $10. Check air mail rates with Mr. Weisberg, or at your post office.

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ISBN 0 909082 00 6